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The Vermont Gazette

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While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Miscellany.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THE TABLET.

"*It is easier to know mankind in general, than any one man in particular.*"

MY neighbour SCIOMNIS is thought by his acquaintance to have a very philosophic way of thinking. I can never hear him converse without admiring his talents, and being enlightened by his information. It is remarked of him, that he has made human nature the chief object of his study. Nor do I conceive, it is paying him too high a compliment to say, that he can analize all the springs and properties of the soul, with as much skill and propriety, as the ablest artist can define the machinery of a watch. Yet my good neighbour has always been unfortunate in his most intimate connections, and has suffered innumerable vexations from the insincerity and ficklenefs of his friends. Perhaps no man has been more frequently deceived in his opinions of individuals, or smarted more severely by listening to the impulses of credulity.

I have had the curiosity to search out the cause, why a person so apparently sagacious, is often the dupe of those, who are, in all respects, inferior to himself. It is difficult to assign a reason, why a man who discovers so much discernment, when speaking of mankind in the aggregate, should in all his personal concerns never rightly estimate a single character. A person of the most slender abilities may easily palm himself upon SCIOMNIS for a man of solid understanding; and the most barefaced knaves have gulled him out of his money, by such tricks and evasions, as scarce required ordinary precaution to guard against. In short, my learned friend is wise for every body but himself. He can tell his acquaintance, with almost a prophetic spirit, how to estimate characters and measures; and teach them with a peculiar degree of certainty, how to escape the vices and follies that are floating in society. But he himself can steer clear of none of them. His secrets are often brought to light thro' the weakness of some of his associates; and his hopes are as often blasted through the knavery of others.

I find the mystery in this whole affair to be nothing more than this, that my neighbor has strong passions as well as a strong understanding. His feelings are so irritable and vigorous that his reason can never assume its full sway in directing concerns of a personal nature. The impulses of some passion beguile him insensibly, and soil that discernment which is conspicuous on occasions where he is totally disinterested. His maxims and reflections bear the marks of a comprehensive genius; while his life discovers a repetition of imprudent acts, which have flowed from a heart susceptible to the slightest touch. If he happens to be flattered he forgets that flattery is an artifice used by designing men, and in the ardor of his vanity, commits himself without reserve to the insinuations of the flatterer. This looks very extraordinary, as he frequently in the moments of reflection, expatiates to his friends on the danger of putting confidence in men of fair and insinuating manners. But why do I descend to particulars in designating the character of SCIOMNIS. It is sufficient to say, that although his knowledge of human nature is very acute and extensive, yet he is so much the slave of whatever passion is uppermost, that he is betrayed into a thousand indiscretions, and exposed to innumerable disappointments. He understands mankind in the aggregate: while the application of his knowledge to particular cases is erroneous and unfortunate.

List of the ACTS passed during the second session of congress.

1. AN act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the state of Northcarolina, and other purposes.

2. An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the united states.

3. An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1790.

4. An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization.

5. An act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states.

6. An act to accept a cession of the claims of the state of Northcarolina, to a certain district of western territory.

7. An act to promote the progress of useful arts.

8. An act further to suspend part of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into the united states," and to amend the said act.

9. An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the united states.

10. An act for regulating the military establishment of the united states.

11. An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain cases therein mentioned.

12. An act to continue in force, an act passed at the last session of congress, entitled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the united states."

13. An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, in each state, shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state.

14. An act for the government of the territory of the united states south of the river Ohio.

15. An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

16. An act for finally adjusting and satisfying the claims of Frederick William de Steuben.

17. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the united states," within the state of Northcarolina.

18. An act supplemental to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.

19. An act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the state of Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations.

20. An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and company.

21. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the united states," within the state of Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations.

22. An act providing the means of intercourse between the united states and foreign nations.

23. An act to satisfy the claims of John Maccord against the united states.

24. An act for the relief of Nath'l Twining.

25. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the united states," in respect to the state of Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations.

26. An act to authorise the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the united states.

27. An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the united states.

28. An act further to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the united states.

29. An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants' service.

30. An act imposing duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

31. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the indian tribes.

32. An act providing for the holding a treaty or treaties to establish peace with certain indian tribes.

33. An act to amend the act for the establishment and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers.

34. An act to continue in force for a limited time, an act entitled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the postoffice.

35. An act for the relief of John Stewart and John Davidson.

36. An act making provision for the debt of the united states.

37. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into the united states, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

38. An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts between the united states and the individual states.

39. An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the united states.

40. An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying northwest of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota.

41. An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to finish the lighthouse on Portland-head, in the district of Maine.

42. An act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the united states, and of certain other persons.

43. An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

44. An act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations.

45. An act to alter the time of holding the circuit courts of the united states, in the states of Southcarolina and Georgia, and providing that the district court of Pennsylvania, shall, in future, be held in the city of Philadelphia only.

46. An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt.

47. An act for the relief of Adam Caldwell.

48. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

The generous Sacrifice.

ONE night the great mosque in Egypt took fire and was burnt. The [illegible]

men suspecting the christians had done it, set fire to their houses in retaliation. The sultan of Egypt seized those who had burnt the habitations of the christians, and having collected them together in one place, ordered that as many tickets should be written as there were offenders: upon some was written that they should be put to death; upon others that they should have a hand cut off; and upon others that they should be whipped; and those lots being cast amongst them, each suffered according to his respective chance. A lot which inflicted death fell upon one, who said, "it is not on my own account that I am afraid to suffer death, but I have a mother, who, excepting me, has none to support and protect her;" by the side of him was one, whose ticket ordered him only a whipping; and he exchanged lots with him, saying, "I have no mother;" and he suffered death in place of the other, who received the whipping.

Any man can be liberal with silver and gold; but excellent is that man who can be bountiful with his life: who, when he knows that his friend can be benefited by his death, dearly sacrifices his life to his service.

A treaty of peace and friendship between the united states of America and the Creek nation of indians. (Concluded from our last.)

Article 10. IN cases of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation nor reprisal shall be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor is, and shall have been refused.

Art. 11. The Creeks shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs, which they may know, or suspect to be formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interest of the United States.

Art. 12. That the Creek nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators instead of remaining in a state of hunters; the United States will from time to time furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry. And further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, and not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned them by the Creeks for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

Art. 13. All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity.

Art. 14. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the united states of America, and the whole Creek nations, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, in the city of Newyork, within the United States, this seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

In behalf of the United States.

HENRY KNOX, secretary of war, and sole commissioner for treating with the Creek nation of indians. (L. S.)

In behalf of themselves and the whole Creek nation of indians.

Signed and sealed by

ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, and the kings, chiefs, and warriors of the Cusetahs, little Tallisee, big Tallisee, Tuckabatchy, Natchex, Cowetas. Of the Broken Arrow, Coolands, Albama chief Oaksoys.

Done in presence of

Richard Morris, chief justice of the state of Newyork,
Richard Varick, mayor of the city of Newyork,
Marinus Willett,
Thomas Lee Shippen, of Pennsylvania,
John Rutledge, junior,
Joseph Allen Smith,
Henry Izard,
his
Joseph ⋈ Cornell, interpreter.
mark.

NOW KNOW YE, That I having seen and considered the said treaty do, and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof; in testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signified the same with my hand. (L. S. U. S.)

Given at the city of Newyork, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the president,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By command of the president of the united states of America.

HENRY KNOX, Secretary for the department of war.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *June* 5. THE riots in Dublin have been of a very alarming nature, the election mobs sweeping all before them Several persons have lost their lives in consequence of the military being obliged to fire on the deluded hirelings of the electioneering party in that kingdom.

June 7. The last express received by the russian minister at Vienna, carried him this intelligence: that it was the final and unalterable determination of the empress of Russia not to accept the mediation of the king of Prussia, on any other consideration than this——that the court of Berlin shall guarantee to Russia the possession of the Crimea, Oczakow, and Bessarabia; or that instead of Bessarabia, his prussian majesty shall ensure to her the payment of ten millions of dollars by the turks, towards reimbursing the expenses of a war unjustly commenced by the porte, without the least provocation.

This strange ultimatum of Russia must necessarily produce a war----for the court of Berlin is bound by treaty with the porte to procure her a peace that shall restore to her Oczakow and the Crimea, or to declare war against Austria and Russia.

Russia declares she will never consent to give up either the Crimea or the town of Oczakow. The only alternative, therefore, which Prussia has, is WAR!

Letters from Oporto by the last mail, advise, that her portuguese majesty has unequivocally declared her intention to assist her kinsman the king of Spain, if he is under the necessity of entering into war with England; and that in consequence thereof the portuguese navy was preparing for sea with all diligence, so as to have a strong squadron ready to join the spanish fleet early in June.

Letters from Ostend, say, that the spanish consul there has received advices from the spanish minister at Paris, warning him of hostilities being about to begin between his nation and Greatbritain, and desiring him to give the necessary information to all spanish ships which are there.

June 16. Soon after midnight, between Monday and yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of mr. Basilico, the long expected messenger from Spain, the duke of Leeds summoned a meeting of the cabinet ministers, who met accordingly yesterday at ten o'clock, and were all present, except the minister, and lord privy seal, who are both out of town; after which, letters were dispatched by his grace's messengers, as follows, viz. to the king, at Windsor lodge; to the duke of Clarence, at Plymouth; to the minister at the university at Cambridge; to the marquis of Stafford, at Trentham, Staffordshire; to admiral Barrington, in the Downs; and to most of his majesty's ministers abroad.

Dispatches were also sent off yesterday from the secretary of state's office for the home deparment, to the lordlieutenant of Ireland, and the governors of the different islands, ports, &c. under the crown.

Mr. Fitzherbert was not arrived at Madrid when Basilico left that place, but was expected in a day or two.

We have the best authority to say, that the tendency of the message from Spain, is extremely equivocal, and by no means determinate of peace or war. The court of Madrid are willing to make restitution for the prizes taken at Nootka, as well as to allow any fair indemnification for the expense we have been put to; but in respect to a cession of those rights of territory which that court supposed itself possessed of---they are points which cannot be given up, and the king of Spain trusts that Greatbritain will not insist on them. The king declares, that he has not the most distant wish of engaging in hostilities with Greatbritain, and that his armaments are destined to other objects; but, at the same time, he contends for an *exclusive right* to the southern whale fishery, and the fur trade of Nootkasound, the principal objects of the present dispute; and urges the expediency of discussing the various commercial points with temper and deliberation.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, April 20.

"The courtmartial which has been sitting so long on the officers who refused to serve in Finland, in the campaign of 1788, have at last made public their sentence, which, if not softened by the king, will exhibit a scene of blood that will astonish all Europe. General d'Armfeldt, colonels Hasteico, and baron d'Otter, and lieutenant Colonal Klingspot, are condemned to be beheaded, and to lose their honors and estates. Colonels Montgomerie, and Leyonstedt, are condemned to be shot. Several subalterns are also doomed death; and a great many brave officers, now in confinement, are required to ask pardon of the king for their offences; a punishment almost as severe as death itself, to men who acted in discharge of what they thought their duty. We still entertain some hopes that it will be softened by his majesty."

United Columbia.

Southcarolina.

CHARLESTON, *August* 23. ON Thursday last, during a shower of rain, captain Kelteisein's house at Fortjohnson, was struck by lightning, which did considerable damage to the house. Captain Kelteisein was sitting near the door, and received such a severe shock as to deprive him of his senses for some time, during which his colour was changed perfectly black; upon his recovery he complained of being in the most excruciating torments, and was unable to stand. All the negroes about the place underwent a shock, and some poultry in the yard were killed.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Aug.* 20. *Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Edinburgh, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 28th of April,* 1790. "I am sorry to say, the people of this country (Scotland) seem still unfriendly to the americans; and that the newsprinters cannot be prevailed on to copy any thing from your papers. The insertion of general

Waſhington's ſpeech to the ſecond meeting of congreſs, coſt the friends of America here, 25l. ſterling.

"I find that the united ſtates are going pretty extenſively into the planting of cotton, it is needleſs for me to tell you, that the ſeeds of India or Siam cotton, tranſplanted and propagated in your country, will enhance the quality of the cotton. I notice, alſo, what the induſtry of one perſon is doing in the planting of mulberrytrees, for the ſake of the ſilk trade."

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Aug.* 11. Congreſs is accuſed of delaying the public buſineſs. Fear generates anger and hatred. Thoſe who feared that it would not be done at all, or done in a manner that would diſpleaſe them more than being neglected intirely, have ſuffered great anxiety. The great objects of the ſeſſion have called up the paſſions of different claſſes of citizens. Nothing could be more oppoſite than their views, and yet all ſeem to have agreed in giving vent to their paſſions by accuſing congreſs. It is time, now the great buſineſs is finiſhed, to reexamine the charge.

All public bodies, whoſe duty it is to deliberate, will move ſlow; and every nation has more to fear from paſſion and enthuſiaſm hurrying their repreſentatives into errors, than from overcaution which will waſte only time. Aſk of a partyman why has congreſs been ſo long occupied in funding the debt? Perhaps he will ſay, becauſe the ſtate debts were crowded in. Aſk another, he will ſay, becauſe oppoſition was made to aſſuming the ſtate debts. A moderate man of no party will anſwer, that buſineſs was delayed, becauſe the members could not agree how it ſhould be done. If the advocates for the ſtate debts would have joined the opponents of the meaſure, they might have finiſhed the whole in a week. The like would have happened if all the members had agreed to the aſſumption. But did the members uſe more argument for and againſt the meaſure, and did they perſevere in the ſupport of their reſpective opinions with more zeal and induſtry than the different claſſes of the citizens deſired, and had a juſt right to require of them? The public has been divided as well and perhaps as much as the members. Each man ſeems to have become angry becauſe others who oppoſed his opinions would not yield, and not becauſe his repreſentative perſevered in trying to perſuade him to do it. He would have been more diſpleaſed had he found no ſupport, or a faint one given in congreſs to the great meaſures which have called up all his patriotiſm. The ſeſſion has not been a period of leiſure. As the great ſubjects of contention are now ſettled, and a foundation is laid for union, energy, and public credid, there will be leſs reaſon for delay in future. We are juſt beginning to act as a nation. Buſineſs will ſoon wear itſelf a channel and flow as faſt as it ought.

The buſineſs of congreſs has been in the higheſt degree difficult. The entire buſineſs of a diſtreſſing war has been to ſettle. A great debt, exiſting in various intricate forms, has been new modified, and the terms of a new loan agreed upon. Extenſive funds have been provided. The public anxiety has proved the difficulty and importance of this part of their labor. Proviſion has been made for ſettling the accounts between the united ſtates and the individual ſtates. It was foreſeen that this would prove an embarraſſing ſubject, and thoſe who know how much jealouſy was entertained on this account, and how many wellinformed perſons have deſpaired of its being done at all, will wonder that it has been accompliſhed. Though congreſs has been charged with foſtering faction, the progreſs and ſucceſs of this great operation is evidence that the ſpirit of conciliation is not abſolutely baniſhed from the federalhall. The controverſies about the ſtate debts, the quaker memorial, and the ſeat of government, have been carried on with acrimony. However, it is in the higheſt degree pleaſing to ſee the appearance of harmony, which ſeems to have returned at the end of the ſeſſion. Many apprehended that it would never return. Perhaps buſineſs never proceeded in congreſs more ſmoothly than it has of late. Although the very difficult affairs of this ſeſſion, the moſt important in the civil hiſtory of the union, have not been tranſacted in the time, nor in the manner many earneſtly deſired, it is to be hoped that the public apprehenſions and jealouſies will ſubſide, and that all good men will cultivate that national ſpirit which diffuſed ſuch a luſtre over the firſt ſeſſion. This country wants nothing but a wiſe and energetic adminiſtration of its government, to become the happieſt in the world. But the happineſs we have juſt cauſe to expect as a people, will be haſtened in its progreſs, and increaſed in degree, by cheriſhing that love for the union, and that mutual goodwill which made us a nation. Thoſe who are induſtrious to ſow diſcord ought to be diſcountenanced.

A free people will always complain, becauſe it is a part of the government, and becauſe a free people will ſoon become enlightened, and ſee the errors of meaſures. But thoſe are deceived who ſuppoſe that theſe complaints diſcover a diſlike to government. If our citizens had not expected much from congreſs, and felt a ſincere regard for the union, they would not have ſhown ſuch impatience under the delay of their wiſhes. We ceaſe to be a people if we relax the bands of union.

Fortyeight acts have been paſſed the preſent ſeſſion.

Maſſachuſetts.

SALEM, *July* 20. About two o'clock laſt Saturday morning, the dwellinghouſe of mr. William Mansfield, of Lynnfield, was ſeverely ſhocked by lightning; which ſtruck the top of the chimney, and took off the ſouth part to the roof, and ſhook the whole to ſuch a degree as to unite ſix ſmokes into one; tore up the hearth---then entered a large ſleeper which led to another in the middle of the room, and tore all the floor up as it went; from thence took its courſe to another part of the houſe, and went out under a bed at the corner, in which were two perſons, who received no injury, althougd the bed was much damaged, the cord broken into a number of pieces, and the bed clothes conſiderably burnt; as it went out of the houſe, it tore away the boards, and in that part much damaged the frame; thence proceeded to a chaiſehouſe, ſeveral rods from the dwellinghouſe, and ſet ſome tow on fire, which muſt have conſumed that, with all the adjacent buildings, had not the fire been immediately extinguiſhed by one of the family, who in the alarm had run out of doors. The lightning, in its progreſs through the houſe, entirely demoliſhed two large windows, broke the ſaſhes, and melted the glaſs, beſides ſlightly damaging two or three other windows at the oppoſite part of the houſe; it overturned the furniture, unhinged the doors, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed all the brittle ware in the houſe.

There were 15 perſons lodged in different parts of the houſe; but, protected by divine providence, not one of them received the leaſt injury.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *September* 6.

A correſpondent from the county of Rutland, informs, that the plan of opening a water communication between Lakechamplain and Hudſon's river, has become a ſubject of much converſation in that and the northern counties of this ſtate. A company of gentlemen in that part of the country have agreed to make an excurſion a few weeks hence, for the purpoſe of examining the ground between Fortanne and Hudſon's river, and determining the practicability of the ſcheme, by actual menſuration, if neceſſary. Our correſpondent adds, that the practicability cannot be doubted, if a ſtream of water can be found ſufficient to ſupply a canal, capable of being brought on to the higheſt ground in the courſe. Woodcreek is boatable from Lakechamplain to Fortanne, fifteen miles, except the falls at Whitehall, which may eaſily be locked; from Fortanne to the Hudſon is twelve or fourteen miles through a level country.

The advantages to be derived from the accompliſhment of ſuch an undertaking, to the fertile country adjacent to Lakechamplain, are almoſt inconceivably great; and the addition of 150 miles inland navigation, through the moſt fertile and thriving country in this part of America, to the preſent commercial advantages of Newyork, will give them a decided ſuperiority in trade to any place in the union. It is apprehended, ſhould the execution of the ſcheme be found poſſible, by actual ſurvey, the expenſiveneſs of the undertaking will be no obſtacle to its accompliſhment. It is an object worthy the attention not only of individuals, but the legiſlatures both of Newyork and Vermont.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington, Dutcheſs county, to his correſpondent in Grenville, Waſhington county, Newyork, Aug. 10.

"On the 12th ult. the wind blew ſtrong at N. & N. W. & between 4 & 5 o'clock p. m. the ſky was enveloped with thick clouds; between 5 & 6 we had a ſevere ſhower of hail, which continued to fall with the greateſt impetuoſity about 20 minutes. The hailſtones were about the ſize of ounce balls; remarkably round, and as ſolid as the hardeſt ice; notwithſtanding the intenſe heat of the ſeaſon, it continued on the ground in many places, being driven together in large bodies by the flood of water that accompanied it, 12 or 13 days. The ſhower began a little north of this place, & took a ſoutherly courſe acroſs Quakerhill into Weſtcheſter, levelling with the ground almoſt every field of wheat, rye, & corn, &c. in its way; and did much damage to houſes by breaking glaſs windows, &c.

JOHN VAN ZANDT

REQUESTS the ſettlement of thoſe in debt to him, by the 15th inſtant. He conceives it is out of his power to wait any longer, as on that day he leaves the town; and all notes and accounts unſettled will be left with an attorney to collect.

Bennington, September 6, 1790.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, being brothers, and living both of us in one houſe, may by the public, be conſidered as in partnerſhip in trade. Theſe certify that we are not, neither have been ſince we lived in this ſtate.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
ASEL MARTIN

Auguſt 28, 1790. 15*17

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners, by the honorable judge of probate for the diſtrict of Marlborough, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Benjamin Roy late of Wilmington, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwellinghouſe of widow Ann Cook, in ſaid Wilmington, on the 1ſt & 2d Mondays in November next, from one to five o'clock afternoon on each of ſaid days; after which time no claims will be received. No accounts will be allowed but what are properly atteſted.

ISRAEL LAWTON,
CALVIN BILL

Wilmington, July 24, 1790. 15*17

WHEREAS the general aſſembly, at their ſeſſion in Weſtminſter, 1789, did grant a tax of five pence on the pound, on the rateable eſtate and wild land of the town of HUBBARDSTON.—Theſe are therefore to warn thoſe that have not paid their taxes on their wild land, that ſo much of one twentieth part of their land will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of JOHN SELLECK, eſq. in Hubbardſton, on the 4th day of October next, at one o'clock afternoon, as will pay their reſpective taxes and lawful coſt, as the law directs. The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Benning Wentworth,	10ſ5	James Miller,	2ſ2
Ebenezer Nichols,	3 11	Alexander Orr,	9d.
John Aſton,	1s.	Jonathan Paine,	5 5

BIGELOW LAWRENCE jun. collector.

Hubbardſton, Auguſt 30 1790 15—17

WHEREAS the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, did, at their ſeſſion in October, 1789, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in ſome part of Ge[illegible], in Addiſon county, that lies eaſterly of Smith[illegible] y, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of making a [illegible] acroſs ſaid [illegible] —this is to notify to the proprietors and landowners of ſaid town that they may work out their reſpective proportions of ſaid tax, any time before the [illegible] of December next by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, who are appointed a committee to ſuperintend ſaid buſineſs.

[illegible] HU[illegible] LYDE of Middlebury.
JOSEPH DUNKEE of [illegible] eſq.
E[illegible] STEVENSON, of Ro[illegible] ſtr.

[illegible], Auguſt 3, 1790. [illegible]

Parnassian Chronicle.

THE PRISONER.

YE gen'rous souls, who melt at other's woe,
Whose falling tears for others' sorrow flow,
Who kindly hope that all some blessings share;
Come, search these walls and see if peace be there.
Alas! the gloomy mansions here contain
The mother's sigh! and tender husband's pain;
The lisping infant pleads its infant woes,
And rends its breast with unavailing throes;
Who once, in all the prime of blooming youth,
Was virtue, beauty, innocence and truth;
Her matron face now pale, her trembling hand
Turns, on the wint'ry hearth, th' expiring brand;
The morsel craves, and scarce knows how to share
The scanty pittance with her infant care.
Ah! what avails the path she trod thro' life—
The tender parent, or the virtuous wife?
Beneath the creditor's relentless power,
She lingers out each sad imprisoned hour.
Behold a woeful sight, where rev'rend age
Can in no cares, except its own, engage,
Who, prop'd on that rude staff, in sighs complain,
That thus his country should reward his pain,
For whose dear sake, he left a darling wife,
And infant charge—nor tho't his proffer'd life
Too great a price to make proud Britain yield,
Or haughty foes, whene'er they brave the field.
He once was captain of a chosen band,
And led them conqu'ring thro' a savage land;
He, 'midst his sorrows, yet is proud
To hear the triumphs of his youth allow'd:
A transient pleasure glads his fading eyes,
He hears the tale, then thinks again, and sighs.
For now he journeys to the grave with pain;
The rich disdain him—nay the poor disdain:
Oft doth he watch and mourn while others weep,
While down his furrow'd cheek his sorrows creep;
Oft doth he murmur to the winds that blow,
And thus reproach his country for his woe,:
"Is this the meed for many a battle won?
Did I for this endure the scorching sun
In western clime—and dare the hostile hand
Of the rude savage in a distant land?
The soldier knows not his commander's fate,
And foes would weep, could foes my woe repeat;
M'ungrateful country, when these bones are laid,
Will soon forget the wretch it would not aid."
Thus in sad accents the poor pris'ner mourns,
'Till death arrives, or liberty returns.

Miscellany.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

Sir,

BE pleased to communicate to the public, through the medium of your Gazette, the following simple but effectual method of preserving hams, which during the warm season are frequently injured, and sometimes rendered unfit for use, by flies and other insects.

When hams are sufficiently smoked, pack them in dry casks, covering them well with common chimney-soot. In this way they may be kept in a state of high preservation during the longest voyages, and in the hottest climates. A SMITHFIELD FARMER.

REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.

Leopold II. determined to recover his authority in the Netherlands, though at a greater expence of blood and treasure than the object of contention will justify, is compelled to secure a territory more valuable, extensive, and interesting to the house of Austria.

In short the Hungarians have begun to negociate with their sovereign. According to the ancient system of things, such negociations would terminate in the death or exile of the projectors. But ancient records must no longer form the *data* of political induction. According to the new order of events, the gentle petition of the hungarians will grow into bold remonstrance, and terminate in successful rebellion All the arts and influence of the belgic confederacy will be practised among the discontented hungarians, with a view to divide and weaken the armies of Austria. And this may ultimately lead to a total extinction of the austrian monarchy!!!

Great indeed are the revolutions of modern times. The next century will open on a new face of affairs---perhaps on an universal republic.

TO be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by order of the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, at the house on the premises, on the 20th day of October next, a valuable FARM of LAND, situate in the south part of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, on the main road, containing about forty acres, with a HOUSE and BARN on the same—and late the property of JOHN COBHAM, of said Rutland, deceased. The bidding will be opened at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be kept open three days successively.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. } Commissioners.
JONATHAN BUSH. }

Rutland, July 20, 1790. 9—3m.

THE proprietors of POWNAL, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment, at Pownal, aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of January 1790, a tax of one shilling and six pence was voted on each first division lot in said town, for the purpose of defraying the expence of allotting the same, and other incidental charges.—The same being committed to me to collect—this to notify to the said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

STEPHEN PAGE, collector.

Pownal, August 17, 1790. 13B15

THE proprietors of BROWNINGTON, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the state arms, in Bennington, on the thirtieth day of July last, a tax of two pounds, nineteen shillings and four pence, was assessed by said proprietors, on each right (public rights excepted) for allotting out two divisions in said town, and other incidental charges; and the said tax being committed to me to collect—this is to notify said proprietors, that unless said tax be immediately paid to me the subscriber, at Bennington, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

DAVID ROBINSON, collector.

Bennington, August 9, 1790 13B15

THE honorable the judge of probate for the district of Marlborough, having appointed us the subscribers, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM WARD, late of Newfane, in the county of Windham, deceased (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment, at the dwellinghouse of LEMUEL WHITNEY, in Newfane, aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of September next—the first Tuesday of November, and second Tuesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning of said days. Every account must be properly attested to.

SAMUEL FLETCHER,
JOSEPH TYLER.

August 17, 1790. 13—15

THE proprietors and landholders of the township of Chittenden, lying in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that the subscriber hath levied a warrant issued by the treasurer of this state, for the five penny tax granted by the legislature, in October 1789, on their lands, and shall sell so much as will discharge their proportion of said tax and costs at public vendue, at my dwelling house in Chittenden aforesaid, on the 21st day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. unless prevented by previous payment. The names and sums as set in my rate bill are as follow, upon each proprietor's right.

The following names are delinquent in the sum of six shillings and three pence each, viz.

Nathaniel Chipman,	James Carpenter,
Ezra Roots,	Benjamin Averill,
Darius Chipman,	Hezekiah Gould,
Eleazer Davis,	Jonathan Fassett,
Henry Lake,	James Murdock,
George Lake,	John Page,
Zadock Averill,	Nathaniel Cutler,
David Leo, jun.	John Cutler,
Nathan Richardson,	Elisha Smith,
Sarah Stiles,	David Smith.

The following have their sums respectively annexed.

Samuel Lilly, jun.	4/2	Israel Elsworth,	4/2
Jonathan Lake,	11. ½	Benedict Alford,	4/2
Silas Page,	2/1	William Clark,	2/1
Thomas Rowle, jun.	2/1	Ashbel Humphries,	3/1 ½

JEFFERY AMHERST BOOGE, constable.

Chittenden, August 13, 1790. 13B15

For sale,
One potash KETTLE and 2 COOLERS,
by *John Van Zandt.*

Bennington, August 23. 13—15

WHEREAS Mehetable the wife of the subscriber left his bed and board on the 19th of August instant, and has not since returned: this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof. All persons are so bid harbouring her on any account as they wish to avoid the penalty of the law.

JOSEPH RIDER.

Halifax, August 19, 1790. 14t6

THE proprietors of Newhuntington, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed that at their meeting holden at the house of Silas Hodges, in Clarendon, on the seventh day of June, 1790, a tax was levied on each proprietor's right (public rights excepted) of twelve shillings, for the purpose of defraying the expense of letting out the first division in said Newhuntington, and other incidental charges, these are therefore to notify to said proprietors to pay said tax of twelve shillings on each right to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

LEONARD HODGES, collector.

Jericho, June 22, 1790. 14t6

THE proprietors of Bridgewater, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound thirteen shillings and three pence half penny, lawful money, on each right, granted by said proprietors, for the purpose of discharging the judgment recovered against the proprietors by colonel Oliver Willard, the expense of defending the suit, for running the outlines of the town, and for making a plan of the lotted lands therein, as heretofore published as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right (public rights excepted) will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Jason Richardson, in Woodstock, in said county, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum, of thirtythree shillings and three pence half penny due on each right, unless otherwise marked, are as follow, viz.

Rufus Field, James Bandy, Joseph Burt, John Billings 16s. 8d. John Bridgman, Israel Calkins, Abiel Chamberlin 8s. 4d. Samuel Macclintick, Stephen Chase, John Downing, Moses Evins, Seth Field, William Green, Hilkiah Grout, Abel Emmons, Jonathan Hilaria, Smith Ingram 20s. 9d. Samuel Johnson, Abel Marsh, William More, Aaron Nash, Quartus Pomroy, Stephen Pomroy, Tim. Harrington, Tim. Harrington 2nd, 23s. 3d. Samuel Mattoon, James Harwood, Andrew Harwood, Thomas Sergents, John Sergents, Samuel Smith, Samuel Shaw, William Richardson, Oliver Warner, Elijah Williams, Ezra Robinson, Thomas Wiggins, Caleb Willard 25s. Benning Wentworth, 3s. Sam. Wentworth, Mashack Ware, Timothy Lull, Joel Smith, Seth Field, and Asa Baldwin 16s. 8d.

JOSIAH DUNHAM, collector.

Woodstock, August 4th, 1790. 14W6

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,
Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

GOODS.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best
LIQUORS and GROCERIES:
Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Alspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14tf

Pamphlets for sale at the printing office.

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1790. [NUMB. 16.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Miscellany.

From the FARMER'S JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter from dr. M——r.

Albany, Dec. 27, 1778.

BUSINESS having called me hither, I went to view the hospital, where many of our army lay sick; I observed with pleasure that no epidemical disease prevailed among them. Passing through the large hall in the middle of the hospital, I perceived a soldier whose countenance struck me; he viewed me very attentively; finally called me. I drew nigh him, and having seated myself on the bed, listened to him. I am a stranger, said he, however, can you not believe the word of an american soldier? The term of my engagement is almost expired; I have an extreme desire to return to my family, because I have heard that my brother is dead.—I have found a man to take my place in the regiment: my father possesses a considerable estate in Virginia: what would you think of me, should I request of you a hundred dollars? With that money I can pay the sum which I have agreed to pay, go from this hospital, and again join my relations. I have a great desire to quit this state before the fall of snow, which is very nigh: we have no posts, consequently there remain for me no means of informing my relations of my unhappy situation. Struck by the bold, but honest request, I examined the traits of his countenance very attentively; I consulted the secret impression which his physiognomy produced upon me: I thought that I saw the character of honesty, and granted him the sum which he had requested of me. The surprise which my facility occasioned, cut short his words for a moment; but he soon shed tears, which relieved him extremely; they were those of the most lively gratitude: he bathed my hands with them, and thanked me in the most energetic manner.

Some days after, he came to see me, informed me more particularly of the state of his family, and renewed his protestations of payment the first day of February following.——I had no uneasiness, and had he never returned the sum which I had lent him, I should not have lost it; for I enjoyed an exquisite pleasure in the act I had done, and and still enjoy it, whenever it occurs to my mind.——Methinks I still see all the gestures of the young man, all the traits of his countenance, expressing the return of hope and happiness; methinks I still hear the cry of his gratitude, rising towards his benefactor and towards heaven.

Five weeks after his departure, I received a letter from his father, his mother, and his uncle, a copy of which I send you (for I will preserve the original as long as I live.) Tell me, I pray you, what you think of the offers they have made me, and what I ought to do? If I accept of this astonishing return of their gratitude, I shall be considered as a mercenary, who have obliged only with a view of augmenting my fortune. If I refuse entirely, may they not accuse me of pride? I know not what to do: shall I go to reside and live among strangers, by virtue of this singular adoption? I may perhaps expose myself to the reproaches of my friends; for it is not the opinion of the public that I dread. Tell me, I pray you, your opinion.

"*Virginia, Culpepper county, Nov.* 18, 1778.

"I HAD two sons, one had already perished in these boisterous times, but he died defending his country; the other was also about to disappear, and you have saved his life by giving him the means, by which he might come and rejoin his relations: already afflicted by the death of the former, I became more and more unhappy through fear that I should never again see the latter. But for you, perhaps this day we might have been childless. But tell us, what was the motive which determined you to that generous action; to choose our son from among so many others who equally merited your attention? Blessed be the invisible hand which conducted you secretly towards his bed, and made you listen attentively to his proposal. He has informed us that the day was the 14th of October; let it hereafter be an epoch of annual joy in my family:—I consecrate it, that it may be distinguished from others by the most fervent thanks to the Supreme Being, by a suspension from labor, and by innocent pleasures. My servants shall partake with us the joy inspired by the sweet recollection: suffer them to share in the general gratitude; do not despise the part which they may take, for they are men, and I have always treated them as such. You have procured for our son health, liberty, and the pleasure of again visiting his relations; what benefits! Happily the young man has many friends and relations, had he not, the weight of his gratitude would be too much for him to bear. He has told me that you have never been a father; you cannot then perceive the joy, nor the paternal sensations which transport my heart; wise nature has hidden as a treasure from those to whom she has not given children.

"We are unacquainted with each other, it is true, but virtuous men are united by the bonds of intellectual consanguinity.——Hereafter consider me as your friend; I will neglect nothing to merit that name; by the law of nature, I am the father of that son whom you have relieved; you are the adopted father whom nature hath given him in the critical moment when he was abandoned and in want; we are then brothers: heaven grant this new union may last forever!—come and join us, come and partake with us the possession and enjoyment of all we have: You are already incorporated into our family: come and take possession of that chair which awaits you at our table. My wife!—but who can express the chagrin, the affliction, the joy, the surprise, the love and all the different movements of her maternal sensibility! It was only by the most vehement wringing of her hands, by her tears, and her sighs, that you could conceive of the whole extent of her gratitude: not only our whole family, but all our neighborhood, to whom your name has already become dear, will receive you as you deserve, & will convince you that there are still souls which have not lost, among the cruelties of this war, those sentiments which distinguish virtuous men.

"To convince you that this letter is not framed of vague words, inspired by the sudden joy of sentiments which will soon evaporate, and be forgotten; to convince you that the impressions made upon our hearts by your generosity, shall be as durable as the service which you have rendered us; the bearer of this letter, who is my brother's son, will deliver you an authentic and legal contract of one half the plantations of ——, accompanied by a negro which I give you, a second coming from my son, a third from my wife's mother, and a servant from each of my brothers. This contract, as well as the bill of sale, which you will see by the endorsement, are signed, sealed and recorded according to law. This new property is irrevocably yours. Happy if our soil, our government, and our climate can persuade you to reside among us!—Join this small present to your fortune; come and dwell in Virginia, where your talents, your merit, and your humanity are already known, and will procure you all the advantages which the esteem of a grateful family, and an enlightened neighborhood can produce. May the messenger which I send find you safe and bring you safe to our arms.

W—— A—— S——."

From a late London paper.—Curious handbill.

EXTENSIVE as the power of ridicule is, there are some crimes too shocking to be affected by it. Among those, perhaps, are suicide, and the rage for spectacles of blood and barbarity now so common. The following handbill is well meant, but probably an ineffectual attack on both.

THOMAS TOUCHWOOD, gentleman,

PROPOSES on the last day of this present month to shoot himself by subscription: his life being of no further use to himself or his friends, he takes this method of endeavoring to turn his death to some account; and the novelty of the performance, he hopes, will merit the attention and patronage of the public.

He will perform with two pistols, the first shot to be directed through his *abdomen*, to which will be added another through his brain, the whole to conclude with staggering, convulsions, grinning, &c. in a manner never before publicly attempted.

The doors to be opened at eight, and the exhibition to begin precisely at nine. Particular places, for that night only, reserved for the ladies. No money to be returned, nor half price taken. *Vivant Rex et regina!*

N. B. Beware of counterfeits and impostors. The person who advertises to hang himself the same night, in opposition to mr. Touchwood, is a taylor, who intends only to give the representation of death by dancing in a collar, an attempt infinitely inferior to mr. T's original and authentic performance.

The BITERS BIT! *Completely bit!*

A Lincoln's inn frolic.

TWO young gentleman who were studying the law, and who have chambers in Lincoln's inn, took a particular fancy the other day to a young woman, who frequented the garden with a child in her arms.——They laid various stratagems to entice the mother to come into their chambers; but she saw the intent, and studiously avoided a visit of that kind. At last they thought they had hit upon a scheme that must effectually bring her in. One of the gentleman took the baby in his arms, and, after kissing it, brought it home to his apartments; the other student followed, and both now imagined that the woman must naturally come for her child; but as the saying is, "*she bit the biter*," for she left the child to their protection, and made the best of her way home; and has taken care to conceal that home from them. They are persons of good fortune, and have sent the child to nurse.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

OXFORD, *June* 11. ON Friday last, at ten o'clock at night, doctor Beddoes, mr. Edwards, a commoner of Pembroke college, and mr. Sadler, the famous english æroſtatiſt, (which latter gentleman invented a very ſimple and excellent apparatus, with which gas may be collected with the greateſt eaſe and expedition) ſent up a balloon from Pembroke college garden, filled with hydrogen gas from marſhes, to repreſent and account for the production of meteors, which it did in a very ſatisfactory and pleaſing manner. When the balloon had gained a certain height it ſuddenly caught fire; after it was conſumed, the air with which it was filled ſtill retained its globular form, and continued rolling about at a great height, for a conſiderable time; and gave ſuch an amazing light, as almoſt to reſemble the ſun.

LONDON, *June* 21. The preparations made in Sweden for keeping a fleet in conſtant readineſs for ſea, exceed thoſe of any other country in Europe. At Carleſcroon they have begun to hew out of the ſolid rock thirty docks, in which twenty ſail of the line and thirty frigates will be entirely reſcued from the weather, while their ſtores and ammunition remain in galleries between each dock, in ſuch readineſs, that they may be conveyed on board in 24 hours.

General Schoenfeldt is proclaimed military dictator of the belgic provinces; and he exerciſes his authority with great ſeverity. He lately ſhot two of his officers with his own hand, alledging they were traitors, at the ſame time, he cauſed thirty ſoldiers, who fled in the engagement, to be hanged.

Theſe rigid meaſures will reſtore diſcipline, or cauſe a general revolt; it is difficult to ſay which.

The king, and the royal family of France, it is determined, ſhall aſſiſt at the ceremony of *the confederation* on the 13th of July next. His majeſty is to head a deputation of ſixty. The ceremony is to take place on the *champs de Mars*—the field of Mars.

A few days ago the following melancholly accident happened: a young gentleman, who was the next day to have been married to an amiable young lady, the daughter of a tradeſman in the city, in a playful moment, pulled the chair away as ſhe was going to ſit down, in conſequence of which ſhe fell with her head upon the fender, and fractured her ſkull, and died in two hours after. The gentleman has been ever ſince in a ſtate of inſanity.

Private letters from Berlin announce the concluſion of peace between the king of Hungary & the king of Pruſſia. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected that the king of Pruſſia has prevailed on the king of Hungary to forget all animoſities, and to join his forces to thoſe of Auſtria, with a view to effect a counter revolution in France, and prevent the further progreſs of liberty in Europe.

France will undoubtedly ſtrike the moment England is engaged, no matter with what power, were it even the ſtates of Barbary. The king will be deſirous of a war, the miniſters to a man will leave no ſtone unturned to engage the nation, and their having neither voice nor party in the aſſembly, will not be the leaſt check upon the meaſures they will take to make every neceſſary preparation.

The french in general ſay the engliſh will be out negociated: Spain, ſay they, is determined upon a war, and her preſent aim is to get her flota into ſafety before hoſtilities begin.

To the printer—ſir, as the ſeaſon is now approaching, in which children in general are very much troubled with worms, owing to their eating too much fruit, or from other cauſes, I ſend you the following recipe, which I have known to be a ſovereign remedy.

Recipe for the worms:

Boil a little wormwood or tanſy in water, ſtrain it off, and add a tableſpoon of beaſt gall, and a little ſweet oil or butter.---To be given by way of clyſter every other day.

United Columbia.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 27. THE frequenters of the *coffee procope*, the famous literary coffeehouſe at Paris, have lately diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an extraordinary manner in expreſſing their veneration for the character of the late dr. B. Franklin, and their ſorrow for his death.

The club of the friends of the revolution who meet there, got a buſt of him erected, and had it ſurrounded with cypreſs; and on Monday the 14th of June, the chandeliers were covered with crape, the great clubroom hung with black, and on the door were inſcribed theſe words, *Franklin eſt mort*, [Franklin is dead,] various emblematical repreſentations of his genius and his works were painted. Around at the lower end of the room, his buſt, crowned with wreaths of oak, was placed on a column, and under it the word *vir*, [a man;] on each ſide were placed ſpheres, maps, cypreſs leaves, &c. and beneath a ſerpent gnawing its tail—a ſymbol of immortality. And on the 15th the club deſtributed food to the poor, in honor of the memory of the great american patriot, legiſlator, and philoſopher.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Auguſt* 21. Congreſſional electioneering is carried on with great ſpirit in ſeveral of the ſtates: the merits of the candidates are emblazoned to the public eye —*doubtleſs by their friends*; every error of the preſent congreſs is pointed out with the finger of patriotiſm, and with infallible preſcience it is *now* clearly ſeen how every difficulty *might have* been avoided; and if the bleſſed principle of *rotation* is attended to, a NEW SET profiting by the miſtakes of the OLD, will guide the political ſhip, to UNIVERSAL approbation——

Two years, in an exalted ſtation,
Points out the importance of rotation;
In this th' public ſafety's found,
To keep elections whirling round;
You may believe US *when we ſwear,*
We'll ſuit the people TO A HAIR:
So wiſe---ſo firm---ſuch friends to freedom---
Our virtues---Lord how much you need 'em!

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Auguſt 10.

The owners of the Columbia wiſh ſhe had ſunk in the Nootka Sound;——great complaints of cheatery are made; time will explain whether there has been any roguery in the buſineſs or not;---intollerable diſappointment is the reſult of high raiſed expectations I aſſure you.---The electioneering campaign is begun.---I expect we ſhall have ſnarling enough. A——, and G——, have diſcovered ſo much independance of mind, that every ſtep will be taken to prevent their reelection. You know ſome people think it is for the glory of God to ſerve the devil, and perplex government: the Lord reward them. Conſiſtency and firmneſs are ineſtimable jewels in a public character; but the politics of time ſerving trimmers will ever entail on them diſgrace and diſappointment.——We have many new candidates---meſſrs. Paine, Lincoln and Kinſly in Worceſter county competitors with mr. Grout.---Mr. Lyman, for Hampſhire and Berkſhire, againſt mr. Sedgwick.---Meſſrs. Lithgrow, Wedgery, Naſon, Gardiner and ſenator Thatcher---competitors with mr. Thatcher.---Mr. Gorham for Middleſex, in lieu of mr. Gerry; and ſeveral are named as rivals to mr. Ames.---It is however generally ſuppoſed that moſt of the old ones will be re-elected; for the noiſe about rotation, is juſtly interpreted by the people——thus

"*They that are* out *will pout,*
"*They that are* in *will grin.*"

Auguſt 24. The long wiſhed for period is at length arrived: ſpeculation in the public ſecurities has received a check, on principles which alone are competent to producing ſo deſirable an effect, in a way conſiſtent with juſtice, and a due regard to perſonal right.

As there can be no rational doubt of the punctual payment of the intereſt, agreeable to the funding ſyſtem, every perſon can with preciſion determine the real value of his property in the funds; and every ſacrifice in future muſt be voluntary. The value of ſecurities no longer depends on opinion.

Happy for our country, its funds cannot be affected by thoſe events which cauſe perpetual fluctuations in the public paper of the european ſtates: the waters of ſeparation have ſet us at a moſt favourable diſtance from the old world---and the policy of the united ſtates will conſiſt in being entirely detached from thoſe views, hopes, and fears, which convulſe the eaſtern hemiſphere.

Every idea that is connected with the reſources of the united ſtates is full of hope; they muſt rapidly increaſe with our increaſing population, agriculture, manufactures, and extending commerce. In proportion as ſpeculation in the funds is diminiſhed, the circulation of the precious metals will increaſe; the profits which have been derived from ſpeculation, like a whirlpool, have drawn the ſpecie out of its proper courſe---and left the trade, the agriculture, manufactures, and mechanic arts, without adequate ſupplies of caſh; theſe ſupplies will now revert to their proper channels, and thus the funding ſyſtem will, mediately, prove a ſource of bleſſing to all claſſes of citizens---to thoſe who never ſaw a public ſecurity.

The funding ſyſtem will produce a great revolution in our prudential affairs --and altogether for the better: this could never have been effected but by a change in our national government---and with innumerable other ſenſible advantages, obvious to every diſcerning mind, and readily acknowledged by every candid citizen, are a ſufficient anſwer to every ſlander, or miſchieviouſly intended inſinuation againſt the government, or the adminiſtration thereof.

Rumours of wars continue---but neither the weſtindia or engliſh paragraphiſts, the journals or logbooks of ſeamen, or the hopes or fears of intereſted individuals, furniſh a ſingle inſtance of the ſpaniards and engliſh coming to loggerheads: it is the wiſh of humanity they never may. The ſubſtance of all the marine intelligence on the ſubject is, that a veſſel ſpoke a veſſel, which had ſeen a veſſel, that ſaw a frigate that run the gauntlet through the ſpaniſh fleet.——Any perſon that can give any account of the engliſh meſſenger to the court of Spain---or of the ſpaniſh fleet, or of the engliſh fleet, that has ſailed on a *ſecret* expedition to *Southamerica*, will pleaſe to call on the public.

It is ſhrewdly ſuſpected by ſome politicians that there will be a general war in Europe, by ſea and land: they ſay univerſal phlebotomy is the only remedy for the french *influenza*, which is ſpreading all over the eaſtern hemiſphere---even the pontificate is infected ---Catharine of Ruſſia has her fears on the ſubject---and this circumſtance it is thought has induced her lately to inſiſt on terms of pacification that are monſtrouſly extravagant.

The roman ſenate very ſucceſsfully employed this artifice for ages, to keep the people quiet under their oppreſſions: whenever they began to grumble they had their attention diverted by a quarrel, to ſupport the honor of the roman name: thus they forged chains for themſelves by conquering their enemies.

The donations of the city of Paris to the nation, amount to 40,600,000 livres. A noble offering on the altar of freedom.

The ſloop Experiment, captain Boyd, from Albany, has brought to this port *forty hogſheads of maple ſugar*, made at Cooperſtown, on Oſſego lake: mr. William Cooper is the proprietor of this valuable ſpecimen---which

by a certificate in the Albany Regiſter, ſign-ed by a number of the moſt reſpectable characters in that quarter, ladies and gentlemen, who had uſed it, is declared to be ſuperior to the beſt muſcovado ſugar.

Maple ſugar has been made in this country more than thirty years; but from inexperience, and the badneſs of the apparatus uſed in manufacturing it, it was never contemplated that it could be brought to its preſent excellent quality: there is no doubt that it will attain to a much greater degree of perfection.

September 1. European advices by the Ceres, captain Angus, arrived at Philadelphia. The poles have agreed to the paſſage of the pruſſian troops through that kingdom to Sileſia: the empreſs begins to diſcover a pacific diſpoſition towards the porte: ſhe has lately interdicted the circulation of newſpapers, and political pamphlets in her dominions---"*but the wind bloweth where it liſteth*"---*and even the very ſtones will cry out in the cauſe of liberty.*

Lieutenantgeneral Solano is commander of the ſpaniſh fleet: the court of Spain was to give a definitive anſwer to Greatbritain the 11th of June: the patriots of Brabant have fortified their camp at Andois, and are recovered from the panick occaſioned by their late defeat---a body of auſtrians who attacked the out poſts were defeated: the turkiſh ſoldiers receive a ducat for the head of every chriſtian ſoldier they kill: marſhal prince Potemkin has been ſuddenly recalled from his command of the pruſſian army, by the empreſs: the king of Sweden, in his late action with the ruſſian fleet of gallies, beſides 38 veſſels taken, ſunk 10 gunboats, deſtroyed the dockyards at Frederickſham, and burnt 40 gunboats, and 50 tranſports with proviſions: accounts from Bruſſels announce a very extraordinary ſpirit among the people to ſupport the revolution, and compleat their emancipation from the houſe of Auſtria: impreſſing ſeamen continues in Greatbritain and Ireland---the ſquadron at Spithead, the 21ſt June, ready for ſea, conſiſted of 21 ſail of the line: the new emperor of Morocco has lately put to death the viceconſul of Spain, with circumſtances of diabolical cruelty; in addition to this, he has, it is ſaid, made the jews in his dominions the victims of his rapacity, by giving up their property to the pillage of the ſoldiery. He is ſaid to have commenced his reign with great moderation, compared to the conduct of his immediate predeceſſor! The king of Pruſſia left Berlin the 10th of June to join his grand army at Sileſia. The engliſh papers ſay, that France is in as diſtracted a ſituation at preſent, as at any period ſince the commencement of the revolution: other accounts ſpeak in encouraging terms of their faſt approaching to the time, when their government will defy the aſſaults of internal fraud, or external violence.

In the national aſſembly of France it has been decreed, *that on all public occaſions the preſident ſhall walk on the right hand of the king.*

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, September 13.

We are informed by accounts from the northward, that his excellency Thomas Chittenden, eſq. has a large majority of the votes of the freemen on this ſide of the mountain, (given in on Tueſday laſt) for governor, the enſuing year.

We hear from Newhaven, in Connecticut, that mr. Samuel Babcock, papermaker, formerly of this town, was ſeized on the 19th ult. with an inflamation in the head, of which he died the next day.

From Saliſbury, we hear, that Stephen Whiting, eſq. of that place, cut his his throat with a razor, on the 2nd ult. with intent to end his life; he cut his windpipe about twothirds off: but by timely aſſiſtance of phyſicians, we are informed, he is in a fair way of recovery.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

CAPT. BENJAMIN FASSETT, having reſigned his office, as paymaſter to the firſt regiment in the firſt brigade, I do hereby appoint ANTHONY HASWELL, eſq. paymaſter to ſaid regiment; and all officers and ſoldiers belonging thereto, are deſired to take notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly.

JOSEPH SAFFORD, *colonel.*

Bennington, Sept. 10, 1790.

From MERCURY's CABINET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

The freedom of the PRESS *the paladium of liberty.*

Meſſrs Printers,

IN the title page of your Gazette I obſerve the following inſcription or motto, viz.

"*While decency and candor guide the pen,*
Our preſs ſhall ſcorn the imperious frown of men."

The undue reſtraints and influence over the preſs from arbitrary power, and the influence and domination of the clergy, hath involved the paſt ages of the world in ignorance, ſuperſtition, error and ſlavery. The late age hath, in a great meaſure, emerged from thoſe fetters, and aſſerted their rights, civil and religious; though perhaps not yet arrived at their zenith of freedom. That your motto as yet is more beautiful in theory than beneficial in practice.

In your 6th number, you recognize the receipt of ſeveral pieces come to hand, ſtating the articles of charge againſt mr. Hibberd, and the proceedings of the aſſociation, with ſome animadverſions thereon; requeſting the publication of right. This (as yet) hath been denied; whilſt no indecency or want of candor hath been ſuggeſted on the part of the narrators, or remarkers. If any, then it is ſuppoſable in the origin.---To ſupport the oſtenſible freedom of your preſs, you have been obliged to apologize and aſſign your reaſon for the ſuppreſſal of the publication; which duly conſidered with candor, muſt appear fallacious. You ſay, "the diſputes which concern mr. Hibberd are local, and cannot afford entertainment to your readers out of the ſtate, or at a diſtance from the place of tranſaction."—Would you ſuggeſt that the doſtrine and diſcipline of the church, or members of the church, are local and impartial, ſuited only to the diſcipline and cenſure of mr. Hibbard, his adherents, or profeſſion only; or only within the province of that aſſociation; or to Vermont?

That the diſcipline of the church of Chriſt, or any of its members, is local, and not a matter to be examined upon the general goſpel rules, and a matter which may regard the rights of conſcience and ſafety of the church of Chriſt, and its members generally---is a ſuggeſtion as new as it is abſurd. The burnings of Smithfield might as well have been conſidered local and not worthy a public hiſtory, as the doings of that aſſociation unbecoming a Vermont Gazette; or the tranſaction of the rabble Jews againſt St. Paul, and his appeal to Cæſar, undeſerving a ſcripture narration; (which might have been reſtrained had the rabble Jews dictated the preſs.) But much advantage is ever derived from information of this kind; it teaches the world to profit by paſt experience. The burnings at Smithfield hath taught the late chriſtian age caution, candor and charity; and to avoid that blind and fiery zeal which would reduce men's bodies to aſhes for the illumination of their underſtandings. Some uſeful leſſons of a ſimilar nature, though of leſs impartance, might be derived to the churches and its individual members, from the doings of that aſſaciation; and caution them againſt that ſpirit of domination ſo frequently diſcoverable in the doings of the clergy,---and teach the world that there are no doctrines of faith ſo ſacred, nor diſcipline of manners ſo abſolute, but may be examined with reaſon & candor. Let the rational, candid and impartial world be left at liberty to judge whether thoſe dealings in doctrine, manners & diſcipline, abſolute, myſterious & unaccountable, not ſuited to the rational inquiry or underſtanding of man, can be the ſubject of [illegible] entertainment. Your offer of publication in a ſeparate ſupplement, at the [illegible] expence, muſt be eſteemed mere matter of evaſion and effrontery. I feel myſelf impartial and candid on the ſubject, being no ways intereſted in favor of mr. Hibbard, his connexions or ſect. Unacquainted with the authors of the ſuppoſed piecies, I have no claſſic debates, or bigoted to any ſect; am no Levite, or ſon of a Levite; but a free impartial friend to the rights of conſcience and human nature: and as a reader of your paper, wiſh for a free impartial one or none.

Copy of a letter directed to the printers.

Meſſrs. Haſwell & Ruſſell,

THE incloſed was taken from the narration of a reſpectable character preſent on the ground, and eye and ear witneſs of the whole manæuvre.

It is forwarded by requeſt to ſatisfy your readers whether your preſs is free from local prejudices and undue influence; or whether the frequent ſuggeſtions of that kind are ill or well founded.

"*While decency and candor guide the pen,*
The preſs ſhall ſcorn the imperious frown of men."
If truth be decent, take it not amiſs;
If candor be impartial, then you'll publiſh this.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Printers,

SINCE yours of the 23d of Auguſt, particulars have come to hand of the proceedings at Bennington, on the anniverſary of the memorable Bennington battle, faught in Maloomſcork, in the ſtate of Newyork. Maj. Robinſon's and capt. Wright's troops of horſe paraded on the occaſion (as mentioned) and were grac'd by the preſence of his excellency the governor, and ſuch others as generally aſſemble on the like occaſion. The pathetic oration are not favored with a copy of as yet. The appearance of the troops was truly brilliant, and their manœuvres heroic. Their ſcurmiſhing began between the officers of the horſe, and ſoon became general throughout the whole dragoon, in which each diſplayed a degree of ſkill and fortitude becoming their true character. The attack began with ſword and piſtol; from that to bludgeons and clubs, and ended by a more general combat at loggerheads. Happy no lives were loſt! not owing to want of bravery of the troops, but to the mode of attack; not making uſe of thoſe pernicious inſtruments of death, powder and ball.

[The above paſquinade came incloſed in the preceding letter, directed to the printers, without date or ſignature. The printers beg leave to obſerve, that they do not ſuppoſe themſelves under *obligations* to repreſent to the world the *worſt* ſide of every occurrence: it is the part of HUMANITY to caſt a veil over the premature proceedings of [illegible] when obſtinate vicionſneſs doth not appear to direct them. To add *fuel* to *fire* is to diſcover a foul diſpoſition. The man who indulges himſelf in detraction has a bad heart—gratified in expoſing the irregularities of men, only with intent to laugh at their frailties; ſuch, we preſume, is the ſole intent of our anonymous correſpondent---whoſe *candour, impartiality, truth,* and *decency,* are very aparently eclipſed by party prejudice.]

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of Waitsfield, in the county of Chittenden, and ſtate of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors; theſe are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the courthouſe in Woodſtock, in the county of Windſor, on the third Wedneſday of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz 1. To chooſe a moderator. 2. To ſee what encouragement ſaid proprietors will give to any perſon who ſhall undertake to build mills in ſaid townſhip. 3. To ſee if ſaid proprietors will agree to petition the general aſſembly to grant a tax for the purpoſe of making roads and building bridges in ſaid town. 4. To ſee if ſaid proprietors will grant a tax, if neceſſary, to defray the expenſe of the propriety. 5. To chooſe a committee to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the propriety. 6. To chooſe a collector and treaſurer.

OLIVER GALLUP juſtice of peace.

[illegible], Aug. 27 1790 16W18

[illegible] eloped from my [illegible] and board, theſe are therefore to forbid all [illegible] ing or truſting her on my account, as [illegible] no debts of her contracting after this date.

[illegible], Sept. 6, 1790. NEVERSON OP[illegible]

Parnassian Chronicle.

Content alone is true Happiness.

WHAT *happiness the rural maid attends,*
In cheerful labor while each day she spends!
She gratefully receives what heaven has sent;
And, rich in poverty, enjoys content:
She never feels the spleen's imagin'd pains;
Nor melancholly stagnates in her veins;
She never loses life in thoughtless ease,
Nor on the velvet couch invites disease;
Her homespun dress in simple nature lies,
And for no glaring equipage she sighs:
Her reputation, which is all her boast,
In a malicious visit ne'er was lost.
No midnight masquerade her beauty wears,
And health, not paint, the fading bloom repairs.

The young Lady's address to Piety.

HAIL! *gentle Piety! unmingled joy!*
Whose fullness satisfies, but ne'er can cloy!
Spread thy soft wings o'er my devoted breast,
And settle there an everlasting guest.
Not cooling breezes to the languid swain,
To winter sunshine, or to summer rain,
To sinking mariners the friendly hand,
That bears them up, and guides 'em safe to land;
Bring half the comfort, or the welcome find,
As thy accesses to a shipwreck'd mind.

Sympathetic love: or, fancy surpasses beauty.

WHOE'ER *excells in what we prize,*
Appears a hero in our eyes.
Each girl, when pleas'd with what is taught,
Will have the teacher in her thought.
When miss delights in her spinnet,
A fidler may a fortune get.
A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In boarding schools can have his choice;
And oft the dancingmaster's art
Climbs from the toe to reach the heart.
In learning let the nymph delight,
The pedant gets a mistress by't.

The happy Beau: or the Lady's Favorite.

HOw *happy lives the man, how sure to charm,*
Whose knot embroider'd flutters down his arm!
On him the ladies cast the yielding glance,
Sigh in his song, and languish in his dance:
While wretched is the wit, contemn'd, forlorn,
Whose gummy hat no scarlet plumes adorn!
What tho' Apollo *dictates from his tongue,*
No lady's favor on his sword is hung.
His wit is spiritless, and void of grace,
Who wants th' assurance of brocade and lace:
While the gay fop genteely talks of weather,
The fair in raptures doat upon his feather.
He dresses, fences;—What avails to know?
For women choose their men, like silks, for show!

ADVICE to the LADIES.

Learn how to value Merit, tho' in rags:
And scorn the proud, illmanner'd fool in office. OTWAY.

VIRGINS *should value nothing less,*
Than titles, figures, shape, and dress;
Merit should be forever plac'd,
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste.
For these, 'tis own'd without dispute,
Alone distinguish man from brute.
A wealthy, gaudy fool can pass,
At best, but for a golden ass.

Miscellany.

List of extraordinary relicks, shown with great veneration, at the church of Dobberan, in the dutchy of Mecklenburgh, two miles from the Baltic.

1. A SMALL quantity of flax which the Virgin Mary had for spinning.

2. A bundle of hay which the wise men of the east left behind them at Jerusalem.

3. A bone of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits order.

4. A piece of poor Lazarus's garment, found at *Dives's* door.

5. A bone of saint Christopher, his shoulderblade, and the first joint of his thumb.

6. A piece of linen cloth, wove by Mary's own hands.

7. A piece of the head belonging to the fish mentioned in Tobit.

8. The napkin which the bridegroom made use of at the marriage in Cana.

9. A part of Joseph's garment, which he left in the hands of mrs. Potiphar.

10. Part of Judas's bowels, which gushed out as he burst asunder.

11. The scissors with which Dalila cut off Sampson's hair.

12. A piece of the apron which the butcher wore when he killed the calf at the return of the prodigal.

13. One of the five smoothe stones with which David met Goliah.

14. A branch of the tree on which Absalom was hung by the hair.

15. The stone with which Zipporah circumcised her child on the road.

16. The heads of saint Thomas, saint Paul, and saint Peter, with a piece of Peter's fishing net.

N. B. A quill from the angel Gabriel's wing was stolen a few years since out of the church.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,
Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry
GOODS.
Also—a large and constant supply of the best
LIQUORS and GROCERIES:
Such as,

WESE INDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Allspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Marlborough, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Ray late of Wilmington, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwellinghouse of widow Ann Cook, in said Wilmington, on the 1st & 2d Mondays in November next, from one to five o'clock afternoon, on each of said days; after which time no claims will be received. No accounts will be allowed but what are properly attested.

ISRAEL LAWTON,
CALVIN BILL.

Wilmington, July 4, 1790. 15*17

WHEREAS Mehetable the wife of the subscriber left his bed and board on the 19th of August instant, and has not since returned: this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof. All persons are forbid harbouring her on any account as they wish to avoid the penalty of the law.

Halifax, August 19, 1790. JOSEPH RIDER.

JOHN VAN ZANDT

REQUESTS the settlement of those in debt to him, by the 15th instant. He conceives it is out of his power to wait any longer, as on that day he leaves the town; and all notes and accounts unsettled will be left with an attorney to collect.

Bennington, September 6, 1790.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, being brothers, and living both of us in one house, may by the public, be considered as in partnership in trade. These certify that we are not, neither have been since we lived in this state.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
ASEL MARTIN,

August 28, 1790. 15*17

WHEREAS the general assembly, at their session in Westminster, 1789, did grant a tax of five pence on the pound, on the rateable estate and wild land of the town of HUBBARDSTON.—These are therefore to warn those that have not paid their taxes on their wild land, that so much of one twentieth part of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of JOHN SELLECK, esq. in Hubbardston, on the 4th day of October next, at one o'clock afternoon, as will pay their respective taxes and lawful cost, as the law directs. The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Benning Wentworth,	10s5	James Miller,	2s2
Ebenezer Nichols,	3s11	Alexander Orr,	9d.
John Askin,	1s.	Jonathan Parker,	5s5

SIGELOW LAWRENCE, jun. collector.

Hubbardston, August 30, 1790. 15—17

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1789, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in that part of Goshen, in Addison county, that lies easterly of Salisbury, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making a road across said town—this is to notify to the proprietors and land owners of said town that they may work out their respective proportions of said tax, any time before the 12th of December next, by applying to either of the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.

JOSHUA HYDE, of Middlebury.
JOSEPH DURKEE, of Stockbridge.
ENOCH EMERSON, of Rochester.

Rochester, August 3, 1790. 14t6

THE proprietors of Bridgewater, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound thirteen shillings and three pence half penny, lawful money, on each right, granted by said proprietors, for the purpose of discharging the judgment recovered against the proprietors by colonel Oliver Willard, the expense of defending the cause, for running the outlines of the town, and for making a plan of the lotted lands therein, as heretofore published as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right (public rights excepted) will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Jason Richardson, in Woodstock, in said county, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of thirtythree shillings and three pence half penny due on each right, unless otherwise marked, are as follow, viz.

Rufus Field, James Baudy, Joseph Burt, John Billings 16s. 8d. John Bridgman, Israel Calkins, Abiel Chamberlin 8s. 4d. Samuel Macclintick, Stephen Chase, John Downing, Moses Evins, Seth Field, William Green, Hilkiah Grout, Abel Emmons, Jonathan Hilsrith, Smith Ingram 20s. 9d. Samuel Jonnson, Abel Marsh, William More, Aaron Nash, Quartus Pomroy, Stephen Pomroy, Tim. Harrington, Tim. Harrington 2nd, 23s. 3d Samuel Mattoon, James Harwood, Andrew Harwood, Thomas Sergents, John Sergents, Samuel Smith, Samuel Shaw, William Richardson, Oliver Warner, Elijah Williams, Ezra Robinson, Thomas Wiggins, Caleb Willard 25s. Benning Wentworth, 3s. Sam. Wentworth, Mashek Ware, Timothy Lull, Joel Smith, Seth Field, 2nd. Asa Baldwin 16s. 8d.

JOSIAH DUNHAM, collector.

Woodstock, August 4th, 1790. 14W6

THE proprietors of Newhuntington, in the county of Cuttenden, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed that at their meeting holden at the house of Silas Hodges, in Clarendon, on the seventh day of June, 1790, a tax was levied on each proprietor's right (public rights excepted) of twelve shillings, for the purpose of defraying the expense of letting out the first division in said Newhuntington, and other incidental charges, these are therefore to notify to said proprietors to pay said tax of twelve shillings on each right to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

LEONARD HODGES, collector.

Jericho, June 22, 1790 14t6

TO be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by order of the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, at the house on the premises, on the 26th day of October next, a valuable FARM of LAND, situate in the south part of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, on the main road, containing about forty acres, with a HOUSE and BARN on the same—late the property of JOHN CORNAM of said Rutland, deceased. The bidding will be opened at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be kept open three days successively.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. } Commis-
JONATHAN BUSH. } sioners.

Rutland, July 20 1790 9—3m.

Pamphlets for sale at the printingoffice.

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1790. [NUMB. 17.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Miscellany.

Address of a young lady of fifteen, on her leaving the academy at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1790.

BY one of the most affectionate and attentive of parents was I placed here.—The days appointed by him, for the completion of my education, are numbered and finished.

With a heart overflowing with the tenderest emotions, I now rise to bid a long farewell to a neighborhood, from whom I have experienced the most friendly and constant offices: to a society, who have as constantly coverd all my faults with the mantle of love, as they have, with a friendly partiality, encouraged my progress, by magnifying my new improvements—to take a most respectful and dutiful leave of teachers, from whom I have experienced every attention, and every kindness; to bid a final adieu to companions, to whom I feel myself bound with the strongest cords of love and esteem.

In taking leave of this peaceable, happy society, I beg they would believe me truly grateful for their many pledges of affection; and fully sensible of the advantages I have enjoyed, in having my youth formed by such examples of domestic economy—purity of morals, and reverence for religion.

In taking leave of you, my lovely and dear companions, I am supported by the pleasing reflection, that the hill of science you are now ascending, presents prospects the most happily calculated to alleviate a separation from your relations and homes;——and that the road is planted with every flower, which, perhaps, it is possible for academic ground to nurse. I speak from experience, having preceded you in these rural scenes and scientific walks. Could I give form to fancy, or embody thought, each of you would be delighted by the picture my three years study here has impressed on my mind.

My lovely companions! if life be the bounty of heaven, to enjoy it rationally, is certainly the first happiness of humanity; to observe it with a virtuous delicacy, the peculiar felicity of our feeble, dependent sex. We are not here managed to ride the whirlwind of thoughtless dissipation. But in these calm retreats we are taught lessons which dignify the character of our sex—entitle us to respect in society—and, if duly attended to, will have a happy influence in rendering us accomplished and agreeable companions.

Separated we soon shall be, by returning to our several homes; yet, by indulging a retrospect of the sciences we have studied together—of the pleasure we have experienced in the company of each other; and the friendships we have here contracted and cemented—shall we not daily meet in this assylum of peace and innocence? Wherever accident or circumstance may place us, I doubt not, but it will be our daily petition, that the persons of those whose time has been so sacredly devoted for our benefit, may forever be encircled with the rays of a divine benediction; and, that into a source whence we have derived so many advantages, a constant tide of peace, success and happiness, may forever roll.

Amiable and beloved tutoresses! with what language shall I attempt to describe the gratitude, with which my rising bosom glows for all your care? Were I an orator, and able to ascend the highest ladder of eloquence, I should there need an Adam to give names to sensations which no language can now express. If I have not improved, it cannot be charged to your neglect.—Should your partiality for me, suppose me bordering on an accomplishment, it is but a small return for your unremitted attentions.

It is not necessary I should bring these, my lovely companions, in the arms of the love and friendship I feel for them, and present them to your care—they are already enfolded in the bosoms of your tendrest affections. Could the personal virtues of teachers ensure them success, there would not be one in this lovely circle but would answer the expectations, and even the most sanguine wishes, of those who have sent them here for an education.—These are not accomplishments lavished by vanity; but *truths* extorted by the justice due your characters as teachers.

If to form the tender mind to virtue, to science and usefulness, be of the first consequence in society, what praise is due to him, who, with such impartiality, abilities and attention, presides in this large, and increasing academy?

Partial as I am, rev. sir, to this mode of education: warm as my bosom glows with respect and gratitude for your paternal and unceasing care for my improvements: I have not risen to disgust you with a catalogue of commendations, of which few of your acquaintance—none of this society, can be ignorant. That respect you have taught me to entertain, for the most virtuous and deserving, I feel for you. The useful and moral precepts I have so often received from you, I will endeavor to carry with me into the world, and hope I may be able to improve upon them as I advance in life. Whilst the figure of science, so evidently points to this innocent sublime retreat for the education of our sex, may no demon of discord be permitted to enter these peaceful groves. May the roots of this tree of knowledge of good only, you are directing our feeble sex to approach, be forever supported and enriched by the unshaken soil of virtue, and its branches continually encircled by the rainbow of refined and useful science.

To the late director of this infant academy, and his amiable lady, a tribute is due which I will not sully by attempting to describe. Their places being so agreeably and respectably filled, does not lessen our love and esteem for them, or with us, eclipse a ray of the purity with which their characters forever shone. Had not an important demand in the church called them to a more elevated situation, pleasing would it have been to this academy could they have continued a charge, for which nature and education so happily formed them. The winds, on whose wings our sobs were wafted to Letitz, and the Lehigh with whose waters our tears were mingled, can witness to the grief and reluctance with which we bade them the last adieu. Their friendly images are too deeply engraved upon the tablet of our hearts for time to erase. May the gentle breath of peace forever attend them!

I have now arrived at the most distressing scene, circumstances have forced me to endure.——

The curtain of separation is now drawing. I must bid you a long—perhaps with some of you it will be an eternal adieu.——May our separating not break or weaken, but extend and strengthen the cords of love and friendship with which we have here been bound.——To your own breasts, my beloved and dear friends, I appeal for a description of the sensations with which my bosom is now agitated.

With the sincerity of a friend—the duty of a child—and love of a sister, I bid you all a final adieu!

Extract from the eulogium on the late dr. William Cullen.

By his pupil, dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia.

DR. CULLEN is now no more.—What a blank has been produced by his death in the great volume of science! Behold, the genius of humanity weeping at his feet, while the genius of medicine lifts up the key, which fell from his hand with his last breath, and with inexpressible concern cries out, "to whom shall I give this instrument? Who now will unlock for me the treasures of universal nature?"

I repeat it again—dr. Cullen is now no more:—no more, I mean a pillar and ornament of an ancient seat of science—no more the delight and admiration of his pupils—no more the luminary of medicine to half the globe---no more the friend and benefactor of mankind. But I would as soon believe, that our solar system was created to amuse and perish like a rocket, as believe that a mind endowed with such immense powers of action and contemplation had ceased to exist. Reason bids us hope that he yet lives; and revelation enables us to say with certainty and confidence that he yet lives. Fain would I lift the curtain which separates eternity from time, and inquire what are now his studies and employments? But it is not for mortals to pry into the secrets of the invisible world.

Account of the creek nation.

"THE creeks, who call themselves muscoghies, are composed of various tribes, who, after tedious wars, thought it good policy to unite to support themselves against the choctaws, &c. They consist of the apalakias, alibamous, abccas, cawittaws, coosas, conshacs, coosactes, chacsihoomas, natchez, oconis, okohoys, pacanas, oakmulgis, tænsas, tellepoosas, weetumkas, and some others. Their union has not only answered their first hope, but enabled them to overawe the choctaws and other nations.

"They inhabit a noble and fruitful country, where they will become civilized more and more every day; and where they, or some other people more civilized and powerful, will one day enjoy all the blessings which the superior advantages of their soil, climate and situation can bestow. They are an expert, sagacious, polite people—extremely jealous of their rights; averse to parting with their lands, and determined to defend them against invasions to the utmost extremity.

"They are remarkably well shaped; are expert swimmers; and are a sprightly hardy race. They teach their horses to swim in a very extraordinary manner; and find great use therein in their war parties. They have abundance of tame cattle and swine, turkeys, ducks, and other poultry; they cultivate tobacco, rice, indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, &c.

"Their country abounds with melons,

peaches, strawberries, plumbs, grapes, and some other fruits.

"To strangers they are hospitable, nay liberally kind to excess, even to white men, when any above the rank of a trader visits them. With those they are punctual, and honest in their dealings; and they afford them protection from all insults. Many of the tribes are addicted to trade as principals, or as factors for the London company, who are allowed by the spaniards a free trade with them in a stipulated number of ships from London annually.

"Their women are handsome: and considering their civilization, many of them are very cleanly. Their dresses, at festivals and public dances, are rich and expensive. They are exceedingly attentive to strangers, whom they serve with excellent provisions, well cooked, which are always accompanied with a bottle of crystaline bear's oil, and another of virgin honey, full as pure.

"Their country, or what they claim, is bounded northward by nearly the 34th degree of latitude, and extends from the Tombecklee or Mobille river, to the atlantic ocean. It is well watered by many navigable streams, leading to bays and harbors, which will become of great importance to peace and war; and is abundant in deer, bears, wild turkeys, and small game.

"The men value themselves on being good hunters, fishermen, and warriors, so much that their women still do most of the work of the field, which in this fine country and climate is not very laborious. They are, however, adopting the use of black slaves.

"They are the only red people I know, who frequently keep by them a store of liquor, by way of refreshment only; or who make any great use of milk, eggs and honey.

"Their country, amongst other valuable commodities, is possessed of a number of extraordinary salt springs, some of which produce one third salt; and their rivers are remarkably stored with the best of fish.

"Hospitable and kind as these people are to friends, they are, if possible, still more inveterate to enemies; which is an exception to true bravery: but it is the effect of their education.

"Whilst the british possessed the coast of Eastflorida and Westflorida, the creeks lived on good terms with them; and they are now in as strict friendship with the spaniards, who cultivate their esteem with grert attention, and strict regard to justice; indeed with a liberality some other nations are strangers to. No nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith, in general, than these people; yet they place great confidence in the united states; and wish to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the southern states shall not trespass.

"Mr. Macgillivray, whose mother was principal of the nation, and who has several sisters married to leading men, is so highly esteemed for his merits, that they have formally elected him their sovereign, and vested him with considerable powers. This gentleman wished to have remained a citizen of the united states; but having served under the british during the late war, and his property being considerable in Georgia, he could not be indulged: he therefore retired amongst his friends, and has zealously taken part in their interests and politics."

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *June* 17. THERE is a report that the new emperor of Morocco, in order to show his respect for the english government, determined to hang the spanish consul. Our minister did every thing in his power to save him, and suggested the displeasure of the british king at such a sacrifice: this had no avail. He then begged that the poor man might be only hanged in effigy; but this was equally unavailing. The emperor said he must give a satisfactory proof of his regard for his *cousin* of England!

The emperor of Morocco did not make a general massacre of the jews. He delivered over their effects to pillage; and that their race might no longer be distinct, he ordered the soldiery to violate their wives and daughters. A jew of the name of Atal, the favorite of the late emperor, he condemned to lose his arms and legs, and then to be thrown into the fire. After all, says our correspondent, the reign of Muli El Zeded has begun more *moderately* than that of his *august* and *respectable* father.

The poor viceconsul of Spain, at Morocco, was tied to the tail of a wild ass, which, with this poor miserable man at his heels, was hunted till he became furious, and from this situation the consul was taken, only to be hanged. The emperor said, it was not consistent with the *etiquette* of his court to hang him in effigy.

The empress of Russia has prohibited the entrance into her dominions of all newspapers, pamphlets, &c. with every other article that may tend, in the least, to give an account of the revolution in France.

There has been a horrid scene of confusion and bloodshed at Nismes, a large city in France; instigated by some traiterous characters, among whom were several priests, a large party opposed the ordinances of the national assembly; the national militia who went to its relief and to quell the insurgents, marched in over dead bodies. Two hundred of the conspirators were killed, and the rest dispersed: but not without considerable loss to the national troops.——It is reported that a most virulent disorder had broken out in the spanish fleet, which swept off great numbers of the sailors; it has however received a check, by introducing stricter discipline, and greater cleanliness among the men.

Asiatic Turky.

SMYRNA, *May* 21. Intelligence has been received here, that the russian squadron sailed on the 15th instant from Zia, leaving behind on the island all the albenese troops, to take care of the fortifications; that on the 16th they fell in with the turkish fleet, between the cape d'Oro and the island of Andros; that major Lambro, the russian commander, began the action with nine vessels against 18 of the turks; that on the 18th, the latter were joined by seven algerine xebecs, who with great courage attacked the russians, killed a great number of them, sunk two or three of their vessels, and obliged two to run aground on the island of Andros, where the russians set fire to them, in order that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy; that major Lambro took to his boat, with all his officers, and set fire to his frigate; that the major, who was wounded in the action, then embarked in a small vessel of his squadron, passed by Micone, where he staid three hours, and proceeded afterwards to Cirigo; and that two other small vessels of the russian squdron also made their escape.

Poland.

WARSAW, *June* 12. The second of this month the city of Lissa was destroyed by fire The whole, excepting 12 houses was swept away by the flames.

Italy.

FLORENCE, *June* 15. *Journal of the proceedings in this city during the last week.* Monday, June 7. Various seditious and treasonable libels were read, being fixed at the corners of several streets in this city.

On Tuesday, some of the ancient customs, relative to carrying the dead to places of burial, and other processions, contrary to some late enacted laws of government, were in the evening resumed.

On Wednesday, early in the morning, a tumultuous multitude of men and women pillaged and destroyed the house of a monopolizer of oil; afterwards plundered the house of a rich and unpopular man, not esteemed a friend to the poor. Then the mob threatened the house of one unpopular minister, insulted and slightly robbed the house of another, much detested by the people. Passing by the archbishop's palace, in their march to the jews' quarter, the mob were exhorted by him to peace and good order. He followed them, and in vain attempted to prevent their obtaining considerable plunder from the jews. From that part the butchers of the market drove them, but, till late in the evening, they continued their insults to passengers and carriages.

Thursday, a number of armed citizens seized, two hours after midnight, many of the rioters, who were drunk in bed, and conducted to prison about 100 men and women. Before twelve at noon, 1000 citizens were armed, and an officer's guard mounted at each gate of the city, and at the townhouse, where was fixed the headquarters. At night many of the nobility, on foot and horseback, patrolled the city, when more prisoners were seized, some of whom were priests.

On Friday, about 4000 men were enrolled and armed at Leghorn gate, the inhabitants of that part, in a riotous manner, attempted to force the gate, having no bread to eat. Two fieldpieces, and a detachment of armed citizens on horseback, kept them back; and assurances of lowering the price of bread, kept them quiet. In the evening the theatres were opened.

On Saturday, the numbers of citizens enrolled and armed, were 14000; the guards and patroles increased. At night arrived from Pisa a detachment of dragoons.

On Sunday, a paper was read, fixed near the sovereign's palace, threatening the head of the first member of the regency, signior Seristori, if the price of bread was not, within three days, reduced to its original price. More citizens were now armed.

On Monday, another treasonable paper was fixed up, threatening vengeance if the prisoners were not released within three days. Military order is more fully established.

Some priests are banished, and many deprived of the power of confession.

TURIN, *June* 3. Monsieur Henin, one of the suite of his highness the duke d'Artois, has been ordered to quit the states of this kingdom within eight hours, for advising his highness to repair to Paris and join the king, by taking an oath to the new constitution.

His highness, it seems, liked the advice, but on consulting the prince de Conde, the latter declared he would never return, but at the head of an army against France.

United Columbia.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, *July* 22. ON the 13th or 14th inst. an express brought to his excellency the governor an account, that about 12 days before, as three indians were hunting on the north side of the river Ocone, two of them being in camp, two white men rode up & after some conversation with them, fired and killed one of them and broke the arm of the other, beside otherwise wounding him; after which they plundered the camp of the indians, and took their guns, horses, kettles, and about forty deer skins, &c. The indians were three brothers, and nephews to a chief of the Cussitahs who had been fired at some time before; it is supposed by the same men.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, *Aug.* 24. The legislature of the united states, in a late act, have appropriated *forty thousand dollers* for the payment of Pickering's notes, issued after 1782. They have also appropriated *thirtyeight thousand dollars* for the payment of the people on Longisland, who have claims for subsisting american prisoners during the late war. Those who have such claims, or hold Pickering's notes, may therefore have their

money, on application at the treasury of the united states, in the city of Newyork.

Newyork.

ALBANY, *Sept.* 13. The treasurer of the united states has given notice, that purchases, pursuant to the "act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," will for the present be made in the city of Newyork, commencing the 4th instant. Proposals sealed, accompanied with the certificates, which must be of the present debt of the united states, including indents, are received by the treasurer. The certificates, excepting those issued by the register of the treasury, and indents, to be registered before payment will be made.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, September 20.

An engagement took place, on the 18th of June, between the english and spanish fleets, off cape Saintvincent; the action was long and obstinate; the english fleet, however, (commanded in chief by earl Howe) notwithstanding the spanish being much the most numerous, obtained a victory over them.

The king of France has given his assent to the decree of the national assembly, abolishing all hereditary nobility, and forbidding the titles of prince, duke, count, or marquis, to be employed in future.

A gentleman of veracity from Bridport, in this state, informs, that on the bank of the lake in that town, discovery has lately been made of a spring, the water of which, on being analised, produces large quantities of the bitter purging salts, commonly denominated epsom salts. A pail full of the water, which our correspondent proved, produced half a pound of salts, in so pure a state, that half an ounce was a sufficient cathartic for an adult. The water, in its natural state, does not flow freely, but continually oozes from the bank. The inhabitants of Bridport have prepared several pounds of this valuable commodity, and no doubt its utility will soon be experienced extensively.

The marquis de la Fayette (says a London paragraph) has lately performed an act which has deservedly acquired him popularity. He made a motion in the national assembly, that the command of the national troops was too great a trust to be entirely vested in one person. The motion was adopted by the senate. The marquis, therefore, so far from being appointed grand prevot, is not near so great a man, as before. He now commands only part of the national forces.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Brigade orders given at Castleton, July 5th, 1790.

The following orders are to be observed and attendended to by the officers and soldiers of the fourth brigade, at the ensuing election, to be holden at Castleton, on the second Tuesday of October next, viz.

THAT captain Joshua Cobb, of Pawlet, receive his excellency governor Robinson at capt. Willards, with a proper escort composed of his own company of cavalry, and wait upon him to the council chamber, at Castleton—then to take his place with the other companies of cavalry in major Clark's division; who are hereby desired to give their attendance on the parade, at said Castleton, on the day before election. The artillery company, and the light infantry companies belonging to said brigade, are hereby required to give their attendance at the same time and place: the whole to be under the immediate command of lieutenantcolonel Lee, who is hereby appointed to superintend and direct the several manœuvres and exercises to be performed upon the occasion. It is the general's desire, that the whole of the beforementioned troops would attend the day before the election, in order to acquaint themselves with the duties necessary to be performed on the succeeding day.

Extract from brigade orders,
NATHAN ORSGOOD, *brigademajor.*

THE proprietors of MANCHESTER, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, granted for the purpose of defraying the expense of making a plan of said town, and other incidental cost, are informed—That unless they pay said tax before the 5th day of November next, so much of their lands, as will pay said tax and cost, will be sold at public vendue, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the dwellinghouse of Thaddeus Munson, in said Manchester.

The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Ephraim Cowen,	Samuel Cowden,
William Harkness,	Hugh Campbell,
William M'Neil,	Benjamin Wilson,
James Cowen,	Robert Alexander,
James Hunter,	James Harkness,
James Miller,	Robert Park,
Robert Cowen,	James Boyce,
Alexander M'Cullough,	James Pebble,
William Kelsey,	Joseph Waugh,
Francis Brakenridge,	Patrick Pebble,
John Kelsey,	James Waugh,
Samuel Wilson,	William Boyce,
William Eaton,	William Dunlap,
John Blair,	James Waugh, jun.
James Wear,	Andrew Walker,
Matthew Wear, esq.	John Pebble,
William Clark,	Alexander Park,
George Cowen,	Isaac Stevenson,
William Rogers,	John Hunter,
Robert Gilmore,	John Wallace,
John Conkey,	William Blair,
George Gilmore,	Samuel Smith,
Matthew Thornton,	Isaac Hunter,
James Hulbert,	Joseph Park.
Robert Boice,	Daniel Warner, esq.
James Boid,	James Nevins, esq.
James Taylor,	Benning Wentworth,
Oliver Sallage,	John Wentworth, esq.
William Waugh,	Col. John Ceff,

GIDEON ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Sept. 8, 1790. 17B19

THE proprietors of WESTFORD, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of sixteen shillings and two pence, on each right of land in said township, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at Manchester, on the 8th day of July last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of allotting the second and third divisions in said township, and incidental charges, are informed, that so much of each delinquent's rights, as will pay said tax and all legal costs, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Noah Chittenden, esq in Jericho, in the county of Chittenden, aforesaid, on the last Thursday in October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of sixteen shillings and two-pence, (tax due on each right) are as follows:—

Jacob Watson,	James Jacobs,
Joshua Watson,	Samuel Sacket,
John Dillingham,	John Sacket,
Underhill Horton,	John Sears,
Derick Amberman,	David Matthews,
Joseph Sacket, jun,	Andrew Tenike,
James Sacket, 3d.	William Sacket,
Peter Sacket,	Lewis Baley,
Joseph Sacket,	James Reed,
James Jamison,	Peter Tenike,
Jonathan Dacen, jun.	Isaac Adolphus,
Jonathan Hazard,	Samuel Judah,
James Anderson,	Samuel Wall,
Gilbert Bloomer,	Joseph Savage,
Joshua Bloomer,	Michael Butler,
James Bloomer,	Joseph Drake,
Gilbert Bloomer, jun.	David Dickson,
Andrew Low,	Myer Myres,
William Thomson,	Solomon Morick,
William Thomson, jun.	John R. Dickson,
Michael Huffaal,	Richard Wibert,
Benjamin Underhill,	Joseph Smith,
Uriah Woolman,	John Finglass,
Jonathan Copeland,	James Finglass,
Joseph Jacobs,	

DANIEL ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Sept. 8, 1790. 17B19

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 12th of July last, a redroan horse five years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, and trots heavily; has a white stripe in his face, and was shed before. Also a yerling colt nearly the same colour. Whoever will take up said horse and colt, so that the owner, may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

ERASTUS SAFFORD.

Fairfax, September 12, 1790. 17B19

JOHN PIERCE,

SHOEMAKER and TANNER, in *Poultney*, wants two journeymen, at boot and shoe-making, one stuff workman; and a lad of good character, of 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice. *Sept.* 20, 1790. 7*9

APPLICATION having been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of FAIRFAX, in the county of Chittenden, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; this is therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of Reuben Moulton, innholder in Castleton, in Rutland county, on the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator, clerk and other necessary officers of the propriety. 2. To see if the proprietors will lay out and survey the remaining part of the undivided land in said township, or any part thereof, into severalty, or accept a survey thereof already made. 3. To see if they will allow those in said township who have made pitches, to hold them, in lieu of their respective draughts. 4. To see if the proprietors will levy a tax to defray the expence of the aforesaid business.

NOAH SMITH, justice of the peace.

Bennington, Sept. 11, 1790. 17B19

WHEREAS the subscriber bought of JOHN FERREN, on the 15th day of June, 1790, a certain mare, and gave said Ferren, as a consideration for said mare, the following notes, viz. one against John Austin, of about 10 or 11l. payable to the subscriber; one against Nathan Nichols, of 23l. payable to John Fisk; and one given by the subscriber to said Ferren, for the sum of 12l. dated June 15, 1790—And whereas said mare was taken by virtue of the following advertisement, and power of attorney, as a stolen mare—This is to caution all persons against purchasing said notes, as I shall refuse paying them, or any part of them, by reason of the mare's being taken as abovementioned, from Nathan Holley, to whom I had transferred her; and for the loss of which, I have made said Holley ample compensation. BARNABAS LANGDON.

Stamford, Sept. 17, 1790. [7*9]

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 23d day of May, 1790, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, part of her mane was cut off, very strait bodied, carries her head and tail well up, something slim ears, and a very handsome head; also a middling saddle, a leather housing, and patched on the fore part of the saddle. Whoever will take up said thief or thieves, and the mare, shall receive an handsome reward, and all necessary charges, paid by

ABRAHAM SMITH.

In Gilmantown Stafford, state of Newhampshire.

KONW all men by these presents, that I Abraham Smith, of Gilmantown, in the state of Newhampshire, DO, by these presents, constitute and appoint Libeus Johnson, of Rutland, in the state of Vermont, to sue for, and in any legal way, to obtain the mare above advertised; or to sue for and recover the value thereof, of any person or persons, that shall have had any hand in secreting said mare; or that in any other way made themselves accountable to me; and to do or transact any other matter or thing respecting said mare in my name and stead. ABRAHAM SMITH.

Test, JOHN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,

Rutland county ss. 7th of June, 1790.

PERSONALLY appeared Abraham Smith, signer and sealer of the above instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free act and power of attorney, before me, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, justice peace.

Bennington county ss. Dorset, August the 27th, 1790.

THEN Nathan Holley, of Dorset, aforesaid, delivered up, or had the within described mare taken from him by virtue of the within advertisement, before me,

JOHN SHUMWAY, justice peace.

THE within is a true copy of the original advertisement, and power of attorney, and acknowledgment.

Attest, JOHN SHUMWAY, justice peace,

Whereas the general assembly of this state, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Corinth, in the county of Orange, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town—and the same being committed to me to collect, this is therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, agreeable to law, on or before the 9th day of November next, so much of their land will be sold on said day, at public vendue, at the house of lieut. Zaccheus Lovewell, in said Corinth, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost.

MANSFIELD TAPLIN, collector.

Corinth, August 18, 1790. 17W19

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Waitsfield, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the courthouse in Woodstock, in the county of Windsor, on the third Wednesday of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To see what encouragement said proprietors will give to any person who shall undertake to build mills in said township. 3. To see if said proprietors will agree to petition the general assembly to grant a tax for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town. 4. To see if said proprietors will grant a tax, if necessary, to defray the expense of the propriety. 5. To choose a committee to settle and adjust the accounts of the propriety. 6. To choose a collector and treasurer.

OLIVER GALLUP justice of peace.

Hartland, Aug. 27, 1790. 16W18

WHEREAS Sarah my wife has departed from my bed and board, these are therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Stratton, Sept. 6, 1790. NATHERSON GRANT.

Parnassian Chronicle.

From the GEORGETOWN WEEKLY LEDGER.

The CHARACTER *of* WIVES—
Say a majority of them.

OLD maids depicted heretofore in print,
Let us have wives appearing truly in't.
The single wish to marry---many do't---
Some, they do well, some ill, I've seen and know't,
A fool with fortune, if he can be caught,
With most conveniences is fully fraught:
If placid, easy, tamely then may he
Keep in his cage, and think himself quite free.
If otherwise, he must abide the storms
Of thunder beating-discipline---which warms---
Sometime the ladle, or the tongs or poker,
Will shew him that his rib is not a joker,
A discipline like this we often find,
Is practised by such of human kind,
Who have not goodness--patience join'd with grace:
In every sphere of life, it finds a place!
All wives would wish, their dearies to command,
To wear the breeches---tho' 'twere underhand.
Secur'd of these, they fully have their sway;
Shew their command, and strut from day to day.
Juvenile, satire sixth, of Roman dames,
Hath full depicted all their vicious aims.
In this free land, I hope we ne'er shall find
Such vicious characters, 'mong human kind.
To close this piece I yet must tell a tale
That's fact, which happenn'd in a certain vale
Within this state:---A planter old and poor
Had lost his wife,---wanted a wife once more.---
A widow neighbor, near as old as he,
Happ'd in that state, by burying husbands three;
She had the character at home, abroad,
To wear the breeches for her, should be, Lord.
Addresses paid---the marriage soon took place,
And mirth and jollity the nuptials grace.
The guests remov'd, the marriage night b'ing past,
(For mirth in wedlock can't forever last)
Two hickory switches, by the bridegroom found,
Across like cudgels, lay upon the ground;
His breeches taken off, and laid beside---
Come on, said he, my charming lovely bride,
Take choice---each switch is nearly of a length,
Of equal thickness and of equal strength:
Win you the breeches, and I'll give them up,
Then friendly we'll together take a sup:
If I prevail, my will must be obey'd,
In all things, as a husband, nor delay'd.
To it they went, the battle lasted long
Enough t' exceed a common ballad song.
The man prevail'd, the woman thence, for life,
Became a most obedient humble wife.
Some wives there are, who are near all perfection,
The multitude produces much defection.

A WIDOWER.

State of Maryland, August 7, 1790.

Miscellany.

EXTRACT *from* "LETTERS *on* EGYPT."

"I SHALL *conclude this letter, sir, by a short tale, which will prove that incidents similar to those of the times of Jacob are still renewed in Egypt. The plains of Syria last year were ravaged by clouds of locusts, which devoured the corn to the very root. A famine followed, and a farmer near Damascus felt the effects of a general distress. To supply the wants of a numerous family, he sold his cattle; which resource being soon exhausted, the unhappy father, wretched at present, but foreseeing wretchedness to come, pressed by hunger, sold his instruments of husbandry at Damascus. Led by the invisible hand of providence, as formerly Tobias was by the angel, while he bargained for corn, lately arrived at Demietta, he heard speak of the success of Moured Bey, who had entered Grand Cairo, victorious, and in triumph. The shape, character, and origin, of the warrior were described, and how he had risen from slavery to power supreme. The astonished farmer found the description accorded with a son, who had been stole from him at twelve years old: hope palpitated in his heart; he hastened home with his provisions, told his family what he had heard, and determined, immediately to depart for Egypt. His weeping wife and sons offered up prayers for his safe return. Going to the port of Alexandria he embarked there and came to Damietta. One continued fear tormented him: his son, forsaking the religion of his fathers, had embraced Mahometanism; and now surrounded as he was by splendor, would he acknowledge his parents? The thought lay heavy on his heart; yet, the wish to snatch his family from all the horrors of famine, the hope of finding a long lamented son, gave him fortitude. He continued his journey, came to the capital, repaired to the palace of Mourad, applied to the officers of the prince, and, most ardently solicited admission. His dress and appearance bespoke poverty and misfortune, and were poor recommendations; but his great age, so respectable in the east, pleaded in his behalf. One of the attendants went to the Bey, and told him an aged man, apparently miserable, requested an audience. Let him enter replied Mourad; and the farmer proceeded, with trembling steps, over the rich carpet which bespread the hall of the Divan, and approached the Bey, who reclined on a soffa, embroidered with silk and gold. Crouding sensations deprived him of the use of speech: at last after attentively looking, the voice of nature vanquished fear, he fell, and embracing his knees, exclaimed,* you are my son! *The Bey raised him, endeavored to recollect, and, after explanation, finding him to be his father, he made him sit down by his side, and caressed him most affectionately. The first gush of nature over, the sire described in what deplorable state he had left his mother, and brethren, and the prince proposed to send for, and with them divide his riches and power, if they would embrace Islamism. This the generous christian had foreseen, and, fearing youth might be dazzled, took not one of his sons with him. He, therefore, firmly rejected Mourad's offer, and even remonstrated with him on his own change of religion. The Bey, finding his father determined, and that his family's distress demanded immediate succour, sent him back to Syria, with a large sum of money, and a vessel loaded with corn. The happy husbandman immediately returned to the plains of Damascus, where his arrival banished misery and tears from his homely roof, and brought joy, ease and felicity.*

The INJURED *and* PRUDENT FATHER.

Lyons, March 5.

AN affair has lately broke out here which is very remarkable. An eminent trader of this city, who had acquired an easy fortune, had a couple of handsome daughters, whom he married to his liking, and divided between them all he had, upon an agreement that he should pass the winter with the one, and the summer with the other. Before the end of the first year he found sufficient grounds to conclude, that he was not a very acceptable guest to either: of which, however, he took no notice, but hired a handsome lodging, in which he resided for a few weeks. He then applied himself to a friend, and told him the truth of the matter, desired him to give him two hundred livres, and to lend him fifty thousand in ready money for a few hours. His friend very readily complied with his request. The next day the old man made a very grand entertainment, to which his daughters and their husbands were invited. Just as the dinner was over, his friend came in a great hurry, told him of an unexpected demand upon him, and desired to know if he could lend him fifty thousand livres. The old man told him, without any emotion, that twice as much was at his service if he wanted it; and going into the next room brought him the money. After this he was not suffered to stay any longer in his lodging: his daughters were jealous if he remained but a day longer in one house than the other; and after three or four years spent in this manner, he died last month; when, upon examining his cabinet, instead of riches, there was found a note in which were these words, He who has suffered by his virtue, has a right to avail himself of the vices of those by whom he suffered; and a father ought never to be so fond of his children, as to forget himself.

WHEREAS Mehetabie the wife of the subscriber left his bed and board on the 19th of August instant, and has not since returned: this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof. All persons are forbid harbouring her on any account as they wish to avoid the penalty of the law.
Halifax, August 19, 1790. JOSEPH RIDER.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,
Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry
G O O D S.
Also—a large and constant supply of the best
LIQUORS and GROCERIES:
Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Allspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

TO be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by order of the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, at the house on the premises, on the 26th day of October next, a valuable FARM of LAND, situate in the south part of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, on the main road, containing about forty acres, with a HOUSE and BARN on the same—and late the property of JOHN COBHAM, of said Rutland, deceased. The bidding will be opened at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be kept open three days successively.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. } Commissioners.
JONATHAN BUSH. }

Rutland, July 20, 1790. 9—3m.

WHEREAS the general assembly, at their session in Westminster, 1789, did grant a tax of five pence on the pound, on the rateable estate and wild land of the town of HUBBARDSTON.—These are therefore to warn those that have not paid their taxes on their wild land, that so much of one twentieth part of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of JOHN SELLECK, esq. in Hubbardston, on the 4th day of October next, at one o'clock afternoon, so will pay their respective taxes and lawful cost, as the law directs. The names of the delinqeents are as follow, viz.

Benning Wentworth,	10s 5	James Miller,	2s 2
Ebenezer Nichols,	3s 11	Alexander Orr,	9d.
John Aiskin,	1s.	Jonathan Parker,	5s 5

BIGELOW LAWRENCE, jun. collector.

Hubbardston, August 30, 1790. 15—17

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Marlborough, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Ray late of Wilmington, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwellinghouse of widow Ann Cook, in said Wilmington, on the 1st & 2d Mondays in November next, from one to five o'clock afternoon, on each of said days; after which time no claims will be received. No accounts will be allowed but what are properly attested.

ISRAEL LAWTON,
CALVIN BILL.

Wilmington, July 4, 1790. 15*17

WHEREAS we the subscribers, being brothers and living both of us in one house may by the public, be considered as in partnership in trade. These certify that we do not, neither have been since we lived in this state.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
ASEL MARTIN.

August 28, 1790. 15*17

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1790. [NUMB. 18.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

G O O D S.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Allspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

From MERCURY'S CABINET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

No. VI.

"*Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,*
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."
——"*Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss.*"

BUSINESS has prevented our appearing in public for a few weeks, during which period we have been favored with the observations of a Vermont Farmer, who appears a candid inquirer after truth. We will therefore candidly answer some of his questions.

"Why need Solon go back to Greece?" Solon was a Grecian.

"Why does he not recite precedents from modern times?"

This he designs before he has done with the subject. Every example cannot be put in one piece: besides recent examples are more likely to be fresh in the minds of the people.

As to Locke and Kaimes, we presume the former would be more successful in dissecting the human mind, than in governing a state: the latter we will call upon when his assistance is needed.

"Two things," says Vermont Farmer, "I am unhappy to find advanced by Solon; the one is, he would not wish to have the governor of this state elected annually. Annual elections are the safety and bulwark of our liberties". We wish the Farmer to look upon the latter part of his piece; there he will find the same sentiments we advanced. "If they," meaning the people, "have been or may be so happy as to a elect a suitable character to fill the chair, let him keep it so long as he shall do honor to the office; and not lift up and pull down because it is their sovereign will and pleasure." Permit me here to add one observation of a learned writer, to strengthen this sentiment: "Hume," speaking of the Occana, says "its rotation is inconvenient, by throwing men of whatever abilities, by intervails, out of public office." We will now pursue our former subject.

In our 5th number we hinted at the propriety of enlarging the salary of the governor. If the rewards of our chief majistrate are far inadequate to his task, what idea must we form of the salary of the judges? They are very fortunate if the rewards of the public discharge their expences while on the circuit. To treat strangers with that politeness which is customary and due from gentlemen in their station, would encroach upon their private purses. There is, and ever ought to be, a difference between the judges of the supreme and inferior courts: it is not of that importance that county judges should be accurate in their decisions. From them there lies an appeal. No weighty matters are settled by their determinations:—a small salary will answer. The supreme court with us is the dernier resort, (except by way of petition.) The decisions of the judges, as is generally the case, should stand as precedents: The necessity of their being thoroughly versed in law, must be apparent to all. This cannot be accomplished without a constant and close attention; and no one in this country can devote his attention without a competent support. In England, France, and many other countries, where estates are entaled, and thousands have independent fortunes, the case is widely different. With us every person is obliged to follow some occupation to support himself and family. We may therefore rationally conclude, that to fill the bench with accomplished judges, we must allow them an honorable support. It is true the salaries of the french judges are small: they do not in fact amount to the interest of the sums they pay for their offices. But France is, or at least has been, a monarchy; and Vermont a republic. *There* many are under almost a necessity of spending property to get rid of time; and *here* all are obliged to sell time for property. But still there is a great difference between the courts of France and England, where the judges are handsomely rewarded. In the United Provinces, the Dutch burgo-masters have very small salaries: but this has ever been considered as one of the greatest defects of that wise and renowned commonwealth. The united States of America, all (except Connecticut) far exceed us in rewarding their judges. We wish the legislature would candidly and thoroughly consider the subject. Will the attorney leave the profits of the bar and be faithful on the bench without a reward? Can a farmer follow the plough and gain a knowledge of the law? In short, is it not reasonable—is it not for the good of the state that our judges should be handsomely rewarded.

SOLON.

The following particulars are communicated to the public as indubitable facts, having been sworn to, signed, sealed and delivered, and transmitted by the magistrates and high bailiff of Shaufhauson in Switzerland, to their high mightinesses the stateſgeneral at Amsterdam.—Mayhap some future flight will perfect our knowledge of the various revolutions of the planetary system.

VANDERKRUITZ'S AERIAL EXCURSION.

MR. Joseph Vanderkruitz, a Dutchman, took his flight from Amsterdam on the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and ascended with such rapidity, and to so great a height, that at the expiration of three quarters of an hour he wished to lower himself by opening the valve in the bottom of the balloon, but perceived to his inexpressible concern, that in the hurry of his departure he had neglected to fix the string to it; and the car being at sixty feet distance from the balloon, he found it impossible to make any apperture in it. The machine therefore continued to ascend for several hours in the upper regions of the atmosphere, where our traveller experienced the most intense cold, accompanied by a storm, which lasted for a considerable time. At this immense elevation, not only the victuals he carried with him were frozen as hard as stones, but some brandy also underwent a similar transmutation. At one time he fell into a profound slumber, from which he was awakened by the bruises he received from pieces of ice falling from the balloon, and he then perceived that the cords by which the car was attached to it, were increased to the size of hawsers by the incrustation and conglomeration of ice. After a long description of his various situations, follow the observations made by our hero on the planetary system, which form the most curious and interesting part of his narrative: we have therefore extracted them at length, in his own words, for the gratification of our readers.—"I now saw distinctly the six different planets in their orbits; but the earth appeared very different from the other, resembling the moon in appearance, and being less in size than either of the other. The ten satellites I could also observe, and the stars appeared more numerous than I ever before remarked them. At one period, Venus, Mercury, and the earth, were in conjunction, and at another the moon was obscured by the earth. The atmosphere grew intensely sultry and sickness came upon me. I now too fatally perceived myself verging towards the sun; and a strong sulphurious smell affected the air, which made my respiration difficult. Two eagles flew by with loud shrieks, and one perched upon the balloon, but took flight again as soon as it saw the face of a human being. Violent hissings and loud noises resounded in the air like thunder, and in a short time I was enveloped in a suliginous vapour. I perceived too, streams of fire which I took to be comets directing their coarses different ways, the one being above the other; but the vapour round me becoming more opaque, I was soon surrounded with darkness, the sun appearing through the vapour of the scarlet colour, as when viewed through a smoaked glass. I was soon liberated from this situation, and beheld at

the view the sun, Venus, Mercury, and the earth in conjunction. Having obtained this immense elevation, I had now an opportunity of ascertaining, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the relative situations and motions of the planetary world. After repeated observations I beheld with astonishment the earth, instead of a two-fold motion, &c. an annual revolution in her orb, and a diurnal revolution round her own axis, has in fact neither one nor the other, being absolutely fixed and stationary. I confess to have felt much reluctance) being myself a confirmed Newtonian) in communicating to the world a fact which must necessarily invalidate the present received system of astronomy. *Amicus Newtonus, sed magis Amica Veritas*, I have cast away my prejudices, and with permission from the states, shall lay before the world such observations as I have been enabled to make in the planetary world.

Shafhausen, October 22, 1785.

Signed,

JOSEPH DAN VANDERCRUITZ."

He landed on the plain of Schafhausen, 360 miles from Amsterdam, at four o'clock on Friday morning; so that this intrepid æronant performed the vast flight in less than 18 hours. The discoveries made by him are likely to be dearly bought to his country, by the danger in which his life is now placed; the two first fingers of his right hand, three of his toes, the thumb and little finger of his left hand, together with his nose, have already perished with the cold.

Foreign Affairs.

Bohemia.

BRESLAW, *June* 17. THE king of Hungary has assembled an army on our frontiers of 150000 men. The king of Prussia, on his side, has judged proper to march the greatest part of his army into Silesia, and to go there himself. His majesty has taken up his quarters at Schonervald, at the same post where Frederick II. was stationed during the war of Bavaria.

Germany.

VIENNA, *June* 19. The departure of field-marshal Laudohn, so long and anxiously expected, took place yesterday.

The parting instructions given to marshal Laudohn, are said to be, to commence hostility against Prussia, unless her ministers manifest some disposition to abate demands too humiliating for the dignity of the austrian monarchy to brook.

England.

LONDON.——Eastern GRANDEUR.

The procession of the nabob from Chitpore to Calcutta, in order to pay his compliments to lord Cornwallis, on his arrival in India, is worthy of description, as it gives an idea of the style of magnificence of eastern princes.

Seven elephants, of the first magnitude, were led by their keepers, in like manner as our sumpter horses: seated on the backs of which, on a throne of indescribable splendor, was the nabob, with a man behind him holding a superb fan, in the act of collecting the breezes in his service.

The throne was composed of gold, pearls, and brilliants; and the nabob's dress was worth a sovereignty: nor was ever animal more grandly caparisoned than the no less honored and exulting elephant on which he rode.

His state palanquin followed. Four pillars of massy silver supported the top, which was actually encrusted with pearls and diamonds; and instead of verandas, fine glass plates on every side, as well as the back and front, to show his mightiness's person to the greatest possible advantage.

Arrived at the entrance of the governor's house, down knelt the halfreasoning animal for his illustrious master to alight, who proceeded with an immense retinue, dressed all in new turbans and uniforms, to a breakfast that had been prepared for this princely guest.

STRANGE EFFECT OF MUSIC.

A gentleman in Portsmouth possesses a dog who has imbibed the greatest aversion to *music*—so great that one stroke on the violin will throw him into the greatest possible agony. If the music is continued, he will set up and continue a most hideous and frightful howl until the performance ceases.

A few days ago a young couple went to a church to be married, when just before the ceremony commenced a well dressed young woman with a child in her arms gave the clergyman a note, which having perused, he immediately delivered it to the intended bridegroom, who was so confounded at the contents, that he ran out of the church without speaking a word, to the astonishment and mortification of his intended bride.

United Columbia.

Southcarolina.

CHARLESTON, *July* 12. THE increase of population in this state has surpassed the most sanguine expectation. A gentleman who went from this in the year 1785, to settle in the country, was the tenth person who inhabited Pendleton county; but according to the returns made in conformity to the act for procuring a census of the people of this state, and which was exhibited to the late convention, it appears, that the number of *fighting men* in that country exceeds *seven thousand*.

Maryland.

GEORGETOWN, *Aug.* 25. On Saturday evening last, a dutch schooner arrived at Alexandria, in 15 days from Hispaniola. The captain of which confidently asserts, that the declaration of war had been published, previous to his sailing, in most of the capital towns of the spanish Westindia islands; and that in consequence privateers were fitting out with the greatest dispatch.

BALTIMORE, *Aug.* 17. *The following is the form of the resolutions adopted by the national assembly of France, in consequence of their late important decision. They are to be recorded as articles of the constitution of that kingdom:*

"I. The right of making peace and war belongs to the nation. That war cannot be determined on but by a decree of the legislative body, which shall be made upon a formal and necessary proposition of the king, and then sanctioned by his majesty.

"II. The care of watching over the internal safety of the kingdom, of maintaining its rights and its possessions, is delegated to the king, by the constitution of the state. It shall likewise belong to him to discuss foreign political connexions, to conduct negociations, to choose their agents, to make preparations for war proportioned to those of the neighboring states, to distribute the land and sea forces in that manner which shall appear to him to be proper, and to regulate their motions in case of war.

"III. In case of hostilities, either impending or commenced, to support annually or preserve a right by force of arms, the king shall be bound, without any delay, to give notice to the legislative body.

"IV. The nation renounces all ambition of conquest, and that it will never employ its forces against the liberty of any people.

"V. If the legislative body determine war ought not to be made, the executive power shall be bound, instantly, to take the necessary measures to stop or prevent all hostilities, the ministers remaining responsible for delays.

"VI. In the case of an impending war, the legislative body shall remain sitting during its usual time of vacation, and shall be without any vacation during the continuance of the war: (sent back to the committee of the constitution.)

"VII. Every declaration of war shall be in these terms—"*On the part of the king, and in the name of the nation.*"

"VIII. During all the continuance of the said war, the legislative body may require the executive power to negociate peace.

"IX. It shall belong to the king to discuss and to sign, with foreign powers, all the conventions which he shall judge necessary for the good of the state; but treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, shall not be executed till they shall have been ratified by the legislative body.

"X. At the instant when war shall cease, the legislative body shall determine the interval at which the extraordinary troops shall be discharged, and the army reduced to its permanent establishment. The soldiers of the said troops shall not be continued, but till the same period; after which, if the extraordinary troops remain assembled, the minister shall be responsible, and prosecuted as a criminal against the nation; for this purpose the committee of the constitution shall be bound incessantly to pay attention to the mode in which ministers shall be responsible."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Aug.* 5. It is with great pleasure that we inform the public, that the mode of punishing criminals lately adopted by our state by *private* and *solitary labor*, bids fair to answer the expectations of those gentlemen who proposed it. The criminals now confined in the new goal behave in an orderly manner, and the profits of their labour more than maintain them. May all the states in the union, and above all, may the united states soon imitate the state of Pennsylvania in her advances towards a mild and christian system of penal jurisprudence! There can be no doubt of its reforming criminals and preventing crimes. Every other mode has been tried, time immemorial, without success.

Aug. 28. We hear that 180 passengers arrived the 24th inst. from Londonderry, in the ship Alexander; and on the 27th, from the same port, 360 in the brig Cunnyngham.

Sept. 2. This day about 2 o'clock arrived in town from Newyork, the president of America, his lady, and their suite. They were joined on their approach by a number of respectable citizens—the city troops, and companies of lightinfantry, who, on this occasion, as well as others, ALL testified their affection for the BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Aug.* 17. *Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated August* 14. "Some of the blessings anticipated in the removal of congress to this place, are already beginning to take effect. Rents of houses have already risen, and, I fear, will continue to rise in a shameful proportion. Even in the outskirts of the city, rents have lately been increased from fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen pounds, to twentyfive, twentyeight, and thirty. This is oppressive. Our markets, it is expected, will also be dearer than heretofore. Whether the advantages we shall enjoy in the removal of congress, will be equivalent to these advances upon the inhabitants, time alone will determine. I am convinced, however, if things go on in this manner, a very great part of our city will have occasion to wish them well settled at Conogocheague, long before our *ten years* are expired."

Sept. 4. Yesterday the highest prize in the Newyork city lottery—number 16,789 drew the 3000l. The ticket is in possession of mr. John Robertson, to keep in trust for two deserving girls, who had out of their scanty earnings saved as much money as purchased a ticket, which has proved successful, and with prudent management, may put them above the fears of want, or hard service for a livelihood.

On Friday evening last the weather was exceedingly tempestuous in this city and environs. In the sound, or eastriver, the wind was tremendous from south to east, shifting

ſuddenly in ſqualls, and creating a mountaineous ſea. In this tempeſt a ſloop from Gardnersiſland, Zophar Smith, of this city, maſter, was foundered, being off Plumbiſland; after having ſcudded before the hurricane for upwards of two hours, ſhe was overpowered by the mercileſs waves, and beat to pieces, about nine o'clock p. m. mr. Smith, his ſon, and mr. William Poſt, who was a paſſenger, being the whole number on board, faſtened themſelves to the wreck, as well as they could, the billows inceſſantly rolling over their heads. Smith and his ſon died on the wreck with cold and wet, about two at night; and fell off; mr. Poſt alone ſurvived, who was taken off the next morning by a brig from Newlondon, captain Star, fourteen hours after the foundering of the ſloop.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, May 29.

"A perſon lately digging in a piece of bog, at Birdſton, ſtruck upon a parcel of ſilver coin, about 200 pieces; among which are ſome above eleven hundred years old."

ALBANY, *Aug.* 9. The following is copied from the Sainteuſtatius gazette, of Auguſt 17, 1790.

From the Saintchriſtopher's royal gazette, dated the 4th of Auguſt.

Wedneſday, 1 o'clock p. m. Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, a gentleman whoſe veracity may be depended on, gave us the following important intelligence of a naval engagement between the fleets of Greatbritain and Spain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this iſland, dated July, via Barbadoes.

"We have juſt received intelligence of a moſt obſtinate and well fought action having taken place on the 28th of laſt month, between the fleets of England and Spain, off cape Saintvincent; the former commanded in chief by earl Howe, and the latter by don Sollerado, viceadmiral of Spain, and a grandee of that kingdom, by birth of the firſt claſs. The engliſh fleet conſiſted of 17 ſhips of the line, with 4 fifties, and 3 fortyfours, which were ſeveral times during the engagement drawn into the line of battle. The ſpaniſh ſquadron conſiſted of 18 line of battleſhips, the ſmalleſt of which did not carry leſs than 84 guns, with metal of enormous weight, 6 ſixtyfours, and 8 fifties, beſides frigates, xebecs, &c. The engagement began at ten a. m. and continued until the ſitting ſun.

"The flying reports, as they are in circulation, are as follow; that lord Howe immediately upon perceiving the enemy, threw out a ſignal for a general chace, which was obeyed with the utmoſt alacrity by our fleet; and by ten we came up with the dons, who on their part ſhowed no diſinclination to the conflict; the order of battle was a cable's length aſunder. The Bellona to lead the van, and the Bellerophon to bring up the rear. After the battle had continued about eight hours, during which time the greateſt gallantry, and the utmoſt proficiency in naval tactics, was diſplayed, the britiſh fleet at laſt came off victorious, having ſunk two of their ſhips, taken two, and ſo crippled four others that it is ſuppoſed they will not be able to reach the port of Cadiz, for which we left them ſteering. The dons, in imitation of their ally the french, made dreadful havoc among our rigging, inſomuch as to diſable us from purſuing them; which it is evident they had a preſentment of, and provided accordingly.

"I am ſorry to add, that towards the cloſe of the day, we loſt two of our moſt experienced commanders, with a great many brave tars. But further particulars, and the names of the captains who fell, you ſhall have in my next."

Though the above account carries the appearance of probability, yet on comparing the time with the accounts we have had, when the britiſh fleet lay at Torbay, the ſpaniſh at Cadiz, the matter ſeems doubtful.

The lateſt accounts by the britiſh packet, which arrived at Newyork the 2nd inſtant, mention nothing deciſive relative to a declaration of war between Greatbritain and Spain. On the 30th of May the ſpaniſh army in the vicinity of Gibraltar, advanced their line into the neutral ground. General Oharra, the commandant there, immediately ſent them a meſſage to diſcontinue their works, with an intimation that if they perſiſted, he would immediately commence a cannonade upon them. This menace the ſpaniards treated with neglect, and ſtill continued advancing their works. General Ohara therefore immediately took every precaution for the ſafety of the fortreſs. The number of men employed by the ſpaniards on the lines was 3000, and the exertions uſed by them in forwarding their works, were ſuch as makes it probable that a regular ſiege had commenced before the packet left England.

[*The following (London) paragraphs may perhaps ſhow the fallacy of the preceding account of an engagement between the fleets of England and Spain: it appears, that at the time earl Howe was fighting the dons off cape Saintvincent, he was alſo buſily employed* at home *in preparing to reſume his command.*]

LONDON, *July* 1—6. Earl Howe having received his appointment as commander in chief of the channel fleet, has ſent down his baggage to Portſmouth, and will hoiſt his flag on his arrival, on board the queen Charlotte, which ſailed from the Nore on Thurſday morning, having completed her ſtores, &c. Admiral Barrington in courſe will be ſecond in command.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, July 1.

"Admiral Barrington arrived here in the Baſteur yeſterday, with part of his ſquadron, and at midnight we were joined by the reſt, in all 18 ſail of the line, and ſeveral fine frigates. The intended reinforcement will at leaſt add twelve ſhips to our preſent force; part of this augmentation is expected by the cloſe of next week, but all our force is not expected till lord Howe hoiſts his flag.

Maſſachuſetts.

BOSTON, *Aug.* 27. On Friday laſt, captain Daniel Muſſey, in the brig Delight, arrived at Portland, in 12 days from Gaudaloupe. The merchant with whom captain Muſſey tranſacted buſineſs, the day before he ſailed, informed him that a war had certainly taken place between Greatbritain and Spain—that a declaration of war from the former againſt the latter, had abſolutely arrived from Dominique—and that he himſelf had read the declaration.

SALEM, *Sept.* 7. On Sunday the brig Leopard, captain Woodbury, arrived here in 42 days from Bilboa; and on the authority of a letter from mr. Gardoqui to a merchant in this town, received by her, we are enabled to ſay, that the diſpute between Greatbritain and Spain, which has cauſed ſome formidable armaments, and kept expectation ſo long upon the ſtretch, is at length amicably ſettled by negociation. This letter is dated the 22nd of July.

Rhodeiſland.

PROVIDENCE, *Sept.* 4. "Monday evening laſt, as a gentleman was travelling from Dighton to Barrington (through Rehoboth) he was met by three ruffians on horſeback, accompanied by a footpad. After paſſing them, the horſemen inſtantly turned, and eagerly purſued the gentleman, ſmacking their whips; but after a chace of about two miles, finding themſelves much in the rear, thoſe nocturnal adventurers gave up the purſuit."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, September 27.

Extract of a letter from Glouceſter, in England, dated June 18, 1790.

"We have received from a clergyman of Northnibley, in this county, the following circumſtance. On the laſt day of the old year, Daniel Mundy, of the pariſh of Northnibley, attempted to deſcend into a well near one hundred feet deep. He had proceeded but a little way, when his companion begged him to come up, as part of the well had fallen in the day before. His reply was, "G--d d--n my ſoul to h-ll, if I don't venture, let what will be the conſequence!" The words were hardly uttered, when ten feet of the top of the well fell in upon the unhappy wretch, and carried him to the bottom!—This Daniel Mundy, about two years ago, when confined in our priſon, one night uttering ſome vile execrations, was in an inſtant ſtruck dumb, and could not ſpeak for ſeveral hours. A locked jaw had deprived him of utterance. For ſeveral months afterwards his behaviour was exemplary; but on his releaſe from priſon, loſing all recollection of his late warning, he returned, without remorſe, to his old companions, and former habits of vice."

At the late commencement at Dartmouth college, the honorary degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on major Jonathan Robinſon. The honorary degree of maſter of arts on his excellency Moſes Robinſon, eſq. and the honorable Peter Olcott, eſq.

STRONG & PORTER
Have for ſale, at their ſtore oppoſite the printingoffice in Bennington,
A general aſſortment of dry GOODS, and GROCERY;
Which they will diſpoſe of very cheap for ready pay.

To be ſold, by
THOMAS BASSEL,
At his ſtore in DORSET,
A neat and general aſſortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES;

WHICH he will ſell as cheap for caſh or wheat as can be purchaſed in any ſtore in the ſtate, or at Lanſingburgh.

He requeſts all perſons indebted to him either by note or book accompt, to ſettle with him before the firſt of December.—Thoſe that do not, may depend on being called on in a more diſagreeable way.

THOMAS BASSEL.

Dorſet, Sept. 23, 1790. 8*9

STATE OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.

Cheſhire ſſ.

To the honorable juſtices of the ſuperior court of judicature, now ſitting at Charleſtown, within and for ſaid county—

HUMBLY ſhews, ELIZABETH BATES, the wife of James Bates, of Claremount, in ſaid county, that on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſeventyeight, ſhe was married unto the ſaid James, by the reverend Joſeph Brown—that the ſaid James, after having for a long time treated her very cruelly, abſconded without leaving her any thing for the neceſſary ſupport of herſelf and three children—hath been abſent and not heard of by her for the ſpace of fourteen months, and hath frequently ſince the marriage committed adultery;—ſhe therefore prays that ſhe may be divorced from the ſaid James, and as in duty bound ſhall ever pray.

ELIZABETH BATES.

Charleſtown, May 18th, 1790. 18W29

Copy examined by Nathaniel Adams, clerk.

Cheſhire ſſ. Superior court, May term, 1790.

UPON reading the foregoing petition, ordered, That the petitioner be heard thereon, before the juſtices of the ſuperior court of judicature, to be holden at Keene, within and for the county of Cheſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of October next; and that the ſaid petition, with the order of court thereon, be publiſhed, three weeks ſucceſſively, in the newſpapers printed at Keene, in the county of Cheſhire, and at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and ſtate of Vermont.

Atteſt, NATHANIEL ADAMS clerk.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Arlington, in the night next after the 25th day of this month, a likely ſorrel cheſnut MARE, about fifteen hands high, natural trotter, and handy to a canter, a ſtar in the forehead, has a ſmall ſore on her back in the place where the ſaddle-gall commonly comes, a ſhortiſh tail and not thick, but a little like a ſpigtail—would generally be valued at about ſeventeen pounds; and is ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a man that calls his name John Fuller Roberts, ſometimes paſſes by the name of John Fuller, at others John Roberts, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, dark complexion, is lame in one foot, having had a ball ſhot through it, had on a light brown ſhort coat, and is a very profane ſwearer. There was ſtolen about the ſame time, forty or fifty pairs of men's ſhoes, boot legs, two holland ſhirts, a ſaddle and bridle, and ſundry other articles. Any perſon or perſons that will ſecure the ſaid man and thief to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the mare only.

Arlington, Sept. 27, 1790. JOSEPH BUCK.

Parnassian Chronicle.

From MERCURY's CABINET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

The REVIEW.

SEE waring statesmen every sinew strain,
'Till proxy's meeting clos'd the dread campaign:
The conflict's over, governor's are made,
Electioneering's now no more a trade;
And politicians cease to stake their pride,
By shifting arguments from side to side:
Self prompts the quill no more—wit's out of date,
And calm deliberation rules the state.
Reason amaz'd, reviews the artless scene,
And wonders what such senseless jargons mean.
Solon, the great, in roman politics,
Wisdom and wit would never intermix;
But prudently he calculates his code,
Peaceful to fit each man in his abode;
Nor prompts the busy mind in quibbling strain,
Rashly to twang the gevernmental rein.
Our modern Solon, differently dispo'd,
Obliquely seems to government oppos'd:
And in the constitution picks a flaw,
To fright the rabble with the name of law:
Ranges his arguments in high parade,
Adducing ancient records to his aid.
A spark of reason seems to guide his pen,
To those who know not the designs of men:
Methinks I hear the whispering of his brain,
In flattering numbers and a silver strain,
Around the chair of state a throng to draw,
Of staunch connections or of friends-in-law;
Nor feels himself secure in such a stride,
Since annual elections check his pride;
Distrusting merit fears an overthrow,
And wants that pow'r, should have ten years to grow.
Freeman sees public danger in the plan,
And greater danger to the pride of man;
And to divert from thence the public eye,
He banters Solon—who can tell for why?
Perhaps to fix their trust in better brains,
Lashes his arguments in labor'd strains;
Cries out bombastic nonsense loud and strong,
Yet ends his squib in a bombastic song.
Reason discovers by her golden rules,
Fools may be wits, and wits by chance are fools.
Solon and Freeman, surely, (all agree)
Would not be fools, but wits they fain would be:
Wits fierce at war in hasty language run,
Their object still—and still their meaning one;
Equipt with roman swords, whose points are broke,
Boldly they wield the blade, yet lose the stroke;
Unhurt, unhurting each, frantic with fear,
They rest obscurely 'till another year.

September 7th, 1790.—9 o'clock P. M.

THE proprietors of MANCHESTER, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, granted for the purpose of defraying the expense of making a plan of said town, and other incidental cost, are informed—That unless they pay said tax before the 5th day of November next, so much of their lands, as will pay said tax and cost, will be sold at public vendue, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the dwellinghouse of Thaddeus Munson, in said Manchester.

The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Ephraim Cowen,	Samuel Cowden,
William Harkness,	Hugh Campbell,
William M'Neil,	Benjamin Wilson,
James Cowen,	Robert Alexander,
James Hunter,	James Harkness,
James Miller,	Robert Park,
Robert Cowen,	James Boyce,
Alexander M'Cullough,	James Pebble,
William Kelcoy,	Joseph Waugh,
Francis Brakenridge,	Patrick Pebble,
John Kelcoy,	James Waugh,
Samuel Wilson,	William Boyce,
William Eaton,	William Doolap,
John Blair,	James Waugh, jun.
James Wear,	Andrew Walker,
Mesheck Wear, esq.	John Pebble,
William Clark,	Alexander Park,
George Cowen,	Isaac Stevenson,
William Rogers,	John Hunter,
Robert Gilmore,	John Wallace,
John Conkey,	William Blair,
George Gilmore,	Samuel Smith,
Matthew Thornton,	Isaac Hunter,
James Hulbert,	Joseph Park.
Robert Boice,	Daniel Warner, esq.
James Reid,	James Nevins, esq.
James Taylor,	Deering Wentworth,
Oliver Sollage,	John Wentworth, esq.
William Waugh,	Col. John Coss,

GIDEON ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Sept. 8, 1790. 17B19

THE proprietors of WESTFORD, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of sixteen shillings and two-pence, on each right of land in said township, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at Manchester, on the 8th day of July last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of allotting the second and third divisions in said township, and incidental charges, are informed, that so much of each delinquent's rights, as will pay said tax and all legal costs, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Noah Chittenden, esq. in Jericho, in the county of Chittenden, aforesaid, on the last Thursday in October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of sixteen shillings and two-pence, (tax due on each right) are as follows:—

Jacob Watson,	James Jacobs,
Joshua Watson,	Samuel Sacket,
John Dillingham,	John Sacket,
Underhill Horton,	John Sears,
Derick Amberman,	David Matthews,
Joseph Sacket, jun.	Andrew Tenike,
James Sacket, 3d.	William Sacket,
Peter Sacket,	Lewis Baley,
Joseph Sacket,	James Read,
James Jamison,	Peter Tenike,
Jonathan Dason, jun.	Isaac Adolphus,
Jonathan Hazard,	Samuel Judah,
James Anderson,	Samuel Wall,
Gilbert Bloomer,	Joseph Savage,
Joshua Bloomer,	Michael Butler,
James Bloomer,	Joseph Drake,
Gilbert Bloomer, jun.	David Dickson,
Andrew Low,	Myer Myers,
William Thomson,	Solomon Merick,
William Thomson, jun.	John R. Dickson,
Michael Huffaal,	Richard Wibert,
Benjamin Underhill,	Joseph Smith,
Uriah Woolman,	John Finglass,
Jonathan Copeland,	James Finglass.
Joseph Jacobs,	

DANIEL ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Sept. 8, 1790. 17B19

WHEREAS the subscriber bought of JOHN FERREN, on the 15th day of June, 1790, a certain mare, and gave said Ferren, as a consideration for said mare, the following notes, viz. one against John Austin, of about 10 or 11l. payable to the subscriber; one against Nathan Nichols, of 23l. payable to John Fisk; and one given by the subscriber to said Ferren, for the sum of 12l. dated June 15, 1790.—And whereas said mare was taken by virtue of the following advertisement, and power of attorney, as a stolen mare—This is to caution all persons against purchasing said notes, as I shall refuse paying them, or any part of them, by reason of the mare's being taken as abovementioned, from Nathan Holley, to whom I had transferred her; and for the loss of which, I have made said Holley ample compensation. BARNABAS LANGDON.

Stamford, Sept. 17, 1790. [7°9]

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 23d day of May, 1790. a BLACK MARE, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, part of her mane was cut off, very strait bodied, carries her head and tail well up, something flim ears, and a very handsome head; also a middling saddle, a leather housing, and patched on the fore part of the saddle. Whoever will take up said thief or thieves, and the mare, shall recover an handsome reward, and all necessary charges, paid by

ABRAHAM SMITH.

In Gilmantown Stafford, state of Newhampshire.

KONW all men by these presents, that I Abraham Smith, of Gilmantown, in the state of Newhampshire, DO, by these presents, constitute and appoint Libeus Johnson, of Rutland, in the state of Vermont, to sue for, and in any legal way, to obtain the mare above advertised: or to sue for and recover the value thereof, of any person or persons, that shall have had any hand in secreting said mare; or that in any other way made themselves accountable to me; and to do or transact any other matter or thing respecting said mare, in my name and stead. ABRAHAM SMITH.

Test, JOHN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Rutland county ss. 7th of June, 1790.

PERSONALLY appeared Abraham Smith, signer and sealer of the above instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free act and power of attorney, before me, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, justice peace.

Bennington county ss Dorset, August the 27th, 1790.

THEN Nathan Holley, of Dorset, aforesaid, delivered up, or had the within described mare taken from him by virtue of the within advertisement, before me,

JOHN SHUMWAY, justice peace.

THE within is a true copy of the original advertisement, and power of attorney, and acknowledgment.

Attest, JOHN SHUMWAY, justice peace.

TO be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by order of the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, at the house on the premises, on the 26th day of October next, a valuable FARM of LAND, situate in the south part of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, on the main road, containing about forty acres, with a HOUSE and BARN on the same—and late the property of John Conant, of said Rutland, deceased. The bidding will be opened at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be kept open three days successively.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. } Commissioners.
JONATHAN BUSH. }

Rutland, July 20, 1790. 9—3m.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH ONLY,
A GOOD FRENCH GUN.
Inquire at the printing office.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 12th of July last, a redroan horse five years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, and trots heavily; has a white stripe in his face, and was shod before. Also a yerling colt nearly the same colour. Whoever will take up said horse and colt, so that the owner, may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

ERASTUS SAFFORD.

Fairfax, September 12, 1790. 17t19

APPLICATION having been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of FAIRFAX, in the county of Chittenden, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; this is therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of Reuben Moulton, innholder in Castleton, in Rutland county, on the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator, clerk and other necessary officers of the propriety. 2. To see if the proprietors will lay out and survey the remaining part of the undivided land in said township, or any part thereof, into severalty, or accept a survey thereof already made. 3. To see if they will allow those in said township who have made pitches, to hold them, in lieu of their respective draughts. 4. To see if the proprietors will levy a tax to defray the expence of the aforesaid business. NOAH SMITH, justice of the peace.

Bennington, Sept. 11, 1790. 17B19

Whereas the general assembly of this state, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Corinth, in the county of Orange, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town—and the same being committed to me to collect, this is therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, agreeable to law, on or before the 9th day of November next, so much of their land will be sold on said day, at public vendue, at the house of lieut. Zaccheus Lovewell, in said Corinth, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost.

MANSFIELD TAPLIN, collector.

Corinth, August 18, 1790. 17W19

WHEREAS Mehetable the wife of the subscriber left his bed and board on the 19th of August instant, and has not since returned: this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof. All persons are forbid harbouring her on any account as they wish to avoid the penalty of the law.

Halifax, August 19, 1790. JOSEPH RIDER.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife has eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

Stratton, Sept. 6, 1790. NEVERSON GRANT.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Waitsfield, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the courthouse in Woodstock, in the county of Windsor, on the third Wednesday of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To see what encouragement said proprietors will give to any person who shall undertake to build mills in said township. 3. To see if said proprietors will agree to petition the general assembly to grant a tax for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town. 4. To see if said proprietors will grant a tax, if necessary, to defray the expense of the propriety. 5. To choose a committee to settle and adjust the accounts of the propriety. 6. To choose a collector and treasurer.

OLIVER GALLUP, justice of peace.

Hartland, Aug. 27, 1790. 16W18

JOHN PIERCE,

SHOEMAKER and TANNER, in *Poulteney*, wants two journeymen, at boot and shoe-making, one stuff workman; and a lad of good character, of 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice. *Sept.* 20, 1790. 7*9

☞ *Those gentlemen who have subscription papers in their hands for the laws of Vermont, to be printed in Bennington, are requested to return them by the first week in October to the printers, as the book will be put to press immediately, and finished as soon after the rising of the assembly as possible.*—☞ *The laws of the October session will be contained in the volume.* *August* 26, 1790.

Wanted immediately,

A SMART, ACTIVE, LIKELY BOY,

As an apprentice to the ART *of* PRINTING.

BLANKS

For deeds, attachments, summons', and executions, for sale at the printing office of HASWELL *and* RUSSELL.——*Likewise a variety of pamphlets.*